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Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

We responded to an invitation to attend the annual examination of the works of the pupils in this institution, which took place on Saturday. On arriving at the rooms we found them well filled by a number of prominent citizens, who were acting on the different committees and critically examining outline drawings, crayon work, India ink, oil and water color paintings, diagrams illustrating principles of Geometry and perspective.

The variety and excellence of the work was the subject of general admiration. Among the landscape paintings in oil were many pictures of decided merit, some of which were sketches from nature—views on the Allegheny Mountains painted by the young ladies during the past summer. The work in crayon and India ink, from the cast, is deserving of special notice for the beauty and skill displayed in its execution. The flowers and landscapes in natural colors are also very fine.

The exhibition opens to-morrow morning at ten o'clock and continues open day and evening during the remainder of the week. We urge all who have an interest in the progress of Art in our city to pay at least one visit to these rooms, promising that they will be surprised and delighted.

The objects and purposes of the school need only be known to secure ample encouragement, and we hope, therefore, that the rooms will be crowded during the week.

Let fathers spare an hour or two from their other business, mothers forego their household cares for an afternoon, and uncles, aunts, sons, daughters, guardians and wards go to this exhibition, and for themselves see that even here in busy, plodding Pittsburgh there is a School of Design, where it has been for some years, and where at this time some three score of persons are receiving instructions in art. Of these more than half have made very considerable progress, while some have advanced to a respectable position among our city artists, their productions being highly praised by the examining committee, composed of artists and amateurs, from whose report we publish extracts in another column.

We confess to a great anxiety that all classes of our citizens should improve the opportunities afforded by the present exhibition to become acquainted with Miss HAYHURST and her assistants, and with the evidences of their capacity to teach, and with the great proficiency of their pupils, that it may be more generally known such an institution exists here, that it needs and deserves encouragement, and that it is already something of which to be proud of, and should be so upheld and put forward by a liberal patronage in order that in the end its merits may extend its name and usefulness abroad as well as at home.

The O'Connor-Theic Case—Card From the Messrs. Yaeh.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—So long as the numerous publications in the daily papers of this city, in reference to the controversies into which Mr. O'Connor has driven us, were confined to sensation dispatches, reports of *his* testimony and speeches of his counsel, we did not deem it either necessary or expedient to notice them. Our adversary having appealed to the Courts, we judged it improper to seek to try the questions at issue between us before any other tribunal, being confident that an intelligent community would discern the purpose of these publications, and that in due time and in an appropriate way our characters for integrity and fairness in our business transactions with Mr. O'Connor would be fully vindicated. But the publication of Judge Ludlow's opinion on the preliminary hearing having been accompanied by editorial comments and statements in some of the city dailies, which we think do us injustice and were unwarranted by the true state of the case, we deem it a duty to ourselves and the public to say, through the press, that the recent hearing and decision in Philadelphia—which seems to be regarded by some persons as a judgment upon the merits of the controversy—were made chiefly upon the ingeniously wrought and, in some respects plausible, one sided statements of Mr. O'Connor himself. It was like the hearing of a case before a Grand Jury. Neither we, nor any testimony on our part was, or, from the nature of the process of law, could be heard. We take no exception to that decision. It did us all the justice we expected. We are entirely satisfied with it. It merely remands the case to an examination by a Grand Jury. But when the cause is to be heard before a *Court and Jury*, where we are perfectly content to meet it, we are confident of our ability triumphantly to refute all the unfounded imputations which have been cast upon us, and to maintain, untarnished, the character we have heretofore borne in the communities in which we have done business. That character we prize above all price; and we will vindicate it at whatever expenditure of effort it may cost. But we will not seek our vindication it any newspaper discussion or controversy—certainly not while the many forms or litigation, into which we have been forced, are pending and undetermined. We think it proper, however, to say that the trial of the right before the courts and juries of the country in the causes instituted, and which may be instituted, shall have come to a conclusion, is only ask our friends and the public to suspend their opinion.

ALEX. H. TACK,
E. TACK.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18, 1868.

CANADA.

Distress Among the Working Classes —The Whiskey Frauds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, January 18.—Great distress is reported among the working classes of Quebec. The Montreal Board of Trade met to-day to devise means of relief.

Developments in regard to Henry, the liquor dealer who absconded to the States, show a loss to the customs through his operations to the amount of $120,000. A portion of his cellar was set apart as a bonded warehouse, and it is supposed he drew liquor by means of a suction pump, dispensing of it to his customers on the ground floor, subsequently substituting water for the liquor. There are nearly two hundred similar bonded warehouses in the city, and some reform in the system is loudly called for.

BOSTON

Whittier, the Poet, Seriously Ill—Meeting of Manufacturers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, January 18.—John G. Whittier, the poet, has been seriously ill for several weeks, at his residence in Amesbury, but is now improving.

At a meeting of manufacturers of iron goods last night, delegates were appointed to the Manufacturers' Convention at Worcester, and a resolution was adopted expressing the opinion that the action of the Convention should be confined strictly to the endorsement of the doings of the National Convention at Cleveland. The paper makers have also chosen delegates to the same body.

CHICAGO.

Attempt to Poison a Whole Family.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A young woman named Elizabeth Stang was arrested yesterday for attempting to poison her father, mother, brother and two sisters, by putting strychnine in their coffee. They were all at one time in a dangerous condition, but are now recovering. The girl acknowledges having purchased the poison, but asserts that it was at the instance of her mother, whom she charges to him was entirely without foundation. He had never been a member of any such organization. He had never had any sympathy with those who had been striving to destroy the Government by rebellion, and had done with those now trying to destroy it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether his colleague had not repeatedly declared on the stump in Illinois that the war was an abolition and an unholy war, and he had never voted and never would vote a dollar to carry it on.

Mr. ROSS assured his colleague he had never said any such thing. He had objected, as the Democratic party had objected, to the war carried on for abolition purposes, but as a general thing he had voted for appropriation bills unless there was something very obnoxious in them.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he was of course bound to believe his colleague, but he had been told this morning by a gentleman of the highest respectability that he had now in his possession a report a speech made by his colleague in a lodge of Knights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. ROSS repeated his denial. Any statement that he had been in such lodge, or had anything to do with the order, was false in every respect.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, for general debate on the President's message.

Mr. BAKER addressed the Committee on the subject of the treaty for the acquisition of Russian America possessions. He contended that the treaty, although complete in form, was not the supreme law of the land until it received the sanction of the legislative department of the Government, by way of making an appropriation to carry it out. That the acquisition ought to be disapproved and the appropriation rejected. Aside from the plain power of Congress to act from its own free discretion in appropriating money for the purchase of the new territory, there was another ground on which he rested the power of Congress to reject such a treaty. The Constitution provides that new States may be admitted by Congress into the Union, and thus Congress was made sole judge of what new elements shall enter into the political body of the republic. He argued against the acquisition of British America, and that the logic of that would be a Southern counterpoise, composed of the West Indies, Central America and Mexico, and thus the life of the nation might be smothered by enormous and crude masses which would be flung prematurely upon it. It devolved upon Congress to rise to the heighth of the question, to the attitude of independent and manly statesmanship, by disposing of the subject, not in a spirit of mean subserviency to those who had no constitutional ascendancy over Congress in the matter, but in the free exercise of the great powers which the Constitution had expressly devolved on Congress.

Mr. KELLEY addressed the Committee on the industrial interests of the country. He attributed to the contraction of the currency and inequitable exactions of taxation the present paralysis in trade. The Secretary of the Treasury and his adherents were responsible for this general prostration of credit and business. For himself, if the words asked whether he did not wish to return to specie payment, he would answer he did, but not in the way of bankruptcy and repudiation. The country was not, however, returning to specie payment. The difference between a greenback and the gold dollar was widening with every month. The country was not in the road to resumption, and would not be until confidence was restored and industry quickened by the repeal of the needless taxes that were giving foreign manufactures an advantage in the American market, nor until the Secretary of the Treasury was deprived of his power to contract the currency and to tamper with the market value of every species of property by secret operations in gold, and that, too, on the credit of the country.

Mr. WOODWARD spoke on the subject of the finances and National debt, favoring, so long as there were two kinds of legal tenders, the payment of all debt not otherwise specified in the contract of the two, yet contending that the legal tender was unconstitutional, and arguing that it ought to be repealed, as the true road to specie payment. He opposed repudiation, favored the restoration of the ten excluded States as white States, and the repeal of the cotton tax and re-enactment of the laws.

Mr. BLAINE argued in favor of the payment of bonds in gold and against the issue of any more legal tenders.

Mr. HUBBARD, of West Virginia, argued that the Five thirty bonds should be paid in coin or its equivalent, and favored the substitution of National bank notes by legal tenders.

Mr. AXTELL spoke in opposition to the Reconstruction Bill, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

The Committee Analized—Democratic Eloquence on Stanton.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1868.

The Committees of the House have doubtless been sent you, and your readers have had time to scan them. So far as the Allegheny members are concerned, they have no right to complain, if regard is had merely to the places assigned them.

The Railroad Committee is the one in which your people have just now the most interest. It is too soon, of course, to speak decisively of the leanings of its members on the free railroad question; but it may be well enough to analyze it, as to their localities. The Committee is that respect stands thus:

Wilson, Allegheny.		Strang, Tioga.	
Ford,	do	Herr, Dauphin,	
Miller,	do	Kenagal, Lancaster,	
Wolfe,	Philadelphia.	Duncan, Delaware,	
Adaire,	do	McIntire, Butler,	
Clarke,	do	Weller, Somerset,	
Foy,	do	Phillips, Chester,	
Josepha,	do	*Jenks*, Jefferson,	
Stokes,	do	*Jones*, Erie,	
Holgate,	do	*Westbrook*, Pike.	

Those in *italics* are Democrats.

You will see, by this, that Philadelphia has *eight* of the twenty-one members; while Chester, Lancaster and Dauphin, have each one, making five. Give a majority of the Committee. Besides this, Pike, Berks and Tioga have each one, giving to the territory east of the Susquehanna *fourteen* members, and the west only seven.

Messrs. Jenks and Jones, of the four Democratic members, are free railroad men. Josephs is a Pennsylvania Railroad man, and Westbrook has not yet shown his hand. Mr. Reinechl, of Lancaster, naturally leans to the Pennsylvania Road, and so, I suppose, would Phillips, of Chester. Herr, of Dauphin, has no special love for that road, nor has he any cause for affection towards it; but his location here, at the Capitol, where, as yet, no well defined hostility has been defined against it, places him under no particular pressure in that direction. Mr. Strang is nominally a free railroad man, but is quite inclined to be being over-zealous in that regard. The seven western members are all free railroad men, including Jenks.

I have thus given you all I know of the leanings of the Committee, and your readers can judge for themselves from the facts before them.

A good indication was given, however, in the House this morning, by the adoption of a rule by a vote of seventy to twenty, that after a bill has been in Committee ten days a majority of the House can discharge it from the further consideration of the same. Hitherto under the rules of the House it has required two-thirds to do this, and one-third of the House, having a Committee in a hole, could smother a bill in Committee to the end of the session. This game is now blocked; and if the Railroad Committee should attempt to smother the Free Railroad bill, of which I have no present apprehension, a majority of the House can take the bill out of their hands.

This very much diminishes the prospects of the "jesters," and the chances of "pinching" bills are likewise considerably reduced.

The debate in the House on the Stanton resolutions brought out some queer eloquence on the democratic side. One of the speakers, Mr. Deise, of Clinton, for instance, said he wondered that Stanton did not shut himself up in his shell, like an oyster, and crawl like an unlicked dog to the top of some lofty, rolling peak of the mountains, and ask forgiveness of his Maker. Mr. Deise's oratory is of that style, to that lofty height, and for that purpose, is good—nay, sublime.

I was in error in stating that Mr. Brown, of Lawrence, voted in favor of the adjournment of the Senate over from Thursday to Monday. It was Mr. Stinson, of Montgomery, who voted, instead of Mr. Brown, who voted "no."

The telegraph reporter speaks of a bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Ertett, as a bill to reduce the *per diem* of Jury Commissioners. This is not the case. The bill so introduced was one to limit their pay to the actual number of days' service rendered by them.

ALLEGHENY.

Confidence Man Sentenced.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Jan. 19.—Gen. Humphreys, the famous "confidence man" of Pittsfield, who eloped with Miss Kenyon last summer, to Cincinnati, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment. He pleaded guilty to an indictment for obtaining money on false pretenses.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenian Excitement.

George Francis Train Arrested.

His Detention Not Justified.

Protest to the United States Consul.

Surprising Fenian Audacity.

Maximilian's Remains at Vienna.

Imposing Funeral Ceremony.

The French Press Bill.

Transfer of Danish West Indies.

Opening of the Swedish Parliament.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARREST OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AND OTHER AMERICANS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—When the Cunard steamship Scotia entered Queenstown, last evening, a strong police force quietly went aboard and arrested George Francis Train, Grinnell and Gee, three of the passengers from New York. It is understood these gentlemen were taken into custody on the charge of being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. The proceedings cause considerable excitement both here and elsewhere throughout the Kingdom, especially among American residents.

NOTHING FOUND TO JUSTIFY THE ARREST OF TRAIN.

CORK, January 19.—A strict search of the person and baggage of George Francis Train disclosed no proof of complicity with the Fenian movements or justifying his arrest by the British police on suspicion of being concerned in Fenian plottings. Train asserts that he came over to Europe as a special correspondent of the New York *World*. He has formally protested through the United States Consul against his detention, and declares he was arrested upon no other ground than the finding of an Irish paper in his trunk.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION SEIZED.

DUBLIN, January 19.—The police of Limerick have made a seizure of guns and ammunition found in shops of that city to put them out of reach of the Fenians.

ANOTHER EDITOR ARRESTED.

Dr. Waters, another editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been arrested, but particular charge is not stated. It is supposed, however, to be complicity in Fenian movements.

ONE OF THE CLERKENWELL CULPRITS.

LONDON, January 19.—Mike Marratt, who, it is now claimed, is positively known to be the party who fired the fuse at the Clerkenwell explosion, has been arrested at Glasgow and brought to London in irons.

FIRING ON THE POLICE.

A man named Claney has been arrested in this city charged with firing upon the police.

FENIAN MANIFESTO POSTED.

A Fenian manifesto was found this morning posted on the wall of the Mansion House, where it had been affixed despite the vigilance of the police, who have no clue to the perpetrator of this daring act. The boldness and audacity of the Fenians in the face of the vigorous measures of repression which have been adopted excites much uneasiness.

AUSTRIA.

MINISTER OF WAR APPOINTED.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—Kull has been appointed Austrian Minister of War.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS AT VIENNA.

The remains of Maximilian arrived here last night by special train from Trieste, in charge of a military escort. The train was met upon arrival by Austrian officials, a large body of troops and a vast crowd of people, who had assembled to give expression to their respect for the dead and their sympathy with the living. The remains were formally received by the Imperial family at the Palace this morning. The funeral obsequies will be celebrated with solemn procession and requiem mass. The manifestation of popular feeling is general and intense.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

VIENNA, January 18.—*Evening*—The obsequies of Maximilian were celebrated this evening with great pomp and the remains were consigned to their last resting place. The funeral procession was formed in the following order, viz: the head of the line was occupied by societies of orphans, carrying appropriate symbols of National grief; following were the clergy in a body; the municipal authorities; the Mayor of the city; corps of marines, acting as a guard of honor to the catafalque, bearing a casket containing the remains, the whole profusely decorated with immortelles; Admiral Tegethoff, officers of the navy and army in uniforms, with usual badges of mourning. In the Church of Capuchins were assembled the Emperor of Austria, the Arch Dukes, the Court Cabinet, Generals of the army, the Diplomatic Corps, and Special Envoys of foreign powers. After the regimum mass had been celebrated, the body was placed in the vault prepared for its reception. Vast crowds visited the remains during the day while lying in state. The Emperor Francis Joseph has written an autograph letter to Admiral Tegethoff, thanking him in the name of the imperial family for his services in recovering the remains of the late Emperor of Mexico and bringing them home for burial among his kindred.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS BILL.

PARIS, January 18.—Duke De Persigny, in a letter, objects to the bill recently proposed for the government of the press of the country. He thinks the press will be allowed too much latitude. While he would favor a bill designed to give more freedom to the press, the obvious tendency of the present bill would be to leave journals free to assail public and private character.

SWEDEN.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—Parliament met yesterday. The King delivered the opening speech. After reviewing the state of the country, he entered upon the subject of the efficiency of the army. He favored the enrollment of all the male population in militia organizations, and the purchase of the most improved arms for the use of the army.

ITALY.

THE LEFT PARTY DEFEATED.

FLORENCE, Jan. 18.—The party of the left has been defeated in the Italian Parliament on the motion to adjourn the debate on the budget for this year.

DENMARK.

VOTE ON THE TRANSFER OF WEST INDIES TO UNITED STATES.

COPENHAGEN, January 19.—The Government has received from the authorities of St. Thomas and St. Johns an official report of the vote taken on the question of the transfer to the United States. For the transfer 1244, against twenty-two.

PRUSSIA.

RAILWAY LOAN BILL PASSED.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Diet has passed the bill for a railway loan of forty millions of thalers.

ARRIVED OUT.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 19.—The steamship Deutschland, from New York, arrived last night.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, January 19.—U. S. bonds 70½@70¾.

PARIS, January 19.—Bourse heavy today and Rents declining.

SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

RICHMOND, January 18.—In the Convention to-day the bill of Rights was under discussion and seven sections were adopted, including one declaring Virginia a co-equal member of the general government, and subject to all the burdens as other States.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to settling debts prior to 1865 at twenty-five cents on the dollar.

General Grant is expected here on Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

RAILROAD SUED BY A NEGRO.

Robert Stevens, colored, of Charleston, S. C., has entered suit in the United States District Court here against the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad Company, for requiring his wife to ride in a second class car when she had a first class ticket. He lays damages at $1,500.

GENERAL BUTLER CHALLENGED.

The *Enquirer* will publish in the morning the challenge sent by Colonel White, a Republican member of the State Convention, to General Butler, when he was in this city last week. It denounces Butler's conduct in Congress as the height of the question, to the attitude of independent and manly statesmanship, by disposing of the subject, not in a spirit of mean subserviency to those who had no constitutional ascendancy over Congress in the matter, but in the free exercise of the great powers which the Constitution had expressly devolved on Congress.

Mr. KELLEY addressed the Committee on the industrial interests of the country. He attributed to the contraction of the currency and inequitable exactions of taxation the present paralysis in trade. The Secretary of the Treasury and his adherents were responsible for this general prostration of credit and business. For himself, if the words asked whether he did not wish to return to specie payment, he would answer he did, but not in the way of bankruptcy and repudiation. The country was not, however, returning to specie payment. The difference between a greenback and the gold dollar was widening with every month. The country was not in the road to resumption, and would not be until confidence was restored and industry quickened by the repeal of the needless taxes that were giving foreign manufactures an advantage in the American market, nor until the Secretary of the Treasury was deprived of his power to contract the currency and to tamper with the market value of every species of property by secret operations in gold, and that, too, on the credit of the country.

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Wolfe,	Philadelphia.	Duncan, Delaware,	
Adaire,	do	McIntire, Butler,	
Clarke,	do	Weller, Somerset,	
Foy,	do	Phillips, Chester,	
Josepha,	do	*Jenks*, Jefferson,	
Stokes,	do	*Jones*, Erie,	
Holgate,	do	*Westbrook*, Pike.	

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You will see, by this, that Philadelphia has *eight* of the twenty-one members; while Chester, Lancaster and Dauphin, have each one, making five. Give a majority of the Committee. Besides this, Pike, Berks and Tioga have each one, giving to the territory east of the Susquehanna *fourteen* members, and the west only seven.

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force the payment of taxes pointed out by the laws, which it is the Auditor's duty to direct tax collectors to do, so that when this is done and forcible resistance made, the Major General Commanding will, upon its being reported to him, take prompt measures to vindicate the supremacy of the law.

MISSISSIPPI.

ACTION OF THE U. S. SENATE RESTORING STANTON ENDORSED.

JACKSON, January 18.—In the Convention to-day the resolution endorsing the action of the Senate in restoring Secretary Stanton, was passed, and notice sent to the President of the Senate, as follows:

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 18.—SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit you the following resolution, adopted to-day.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States suspended Hon. Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, without assigning any cause or provocation, other than carrying out the laws of Congress, therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention return a vote of thanks to the Senate of the United States for their righteous act in replacing him in his proper position as Secretary of War.

Respectfully, your ob't, ser'vt.,
T. P. SEARS.

To Hon. B. F. Wade, President United States Senate.

The following were referred:

A resolution that any voter, on presentation of his certificate of registration to the managers of the election for ratification or rejection of the act of this Convention, be entitled and allowed to vote in any county or precinct of the State in which he shall register.

A resolution that there shall be no enforcement of the collection of debts contracted prior to January, 1861, all such debts to be suspended until the year 1900.

A resolution that one hundred and fifty copies of the minutes be printed in book form for the use of members of the Convention.

A resolution that all persons occupying public lands be required to pay a tax for school purposes the same as the lawful owner.

A resolution forbidding the State of Mississippi to assume or pay any debts or obligations incurred in the rebellion, or claim from the United States any compensation for slaves emancipated.

An ordinance to invalidate all transactions of executors, administrators or guardians for widows or orphans where Confederate securities are a consideration, and granting the right to parties thus wronged, through the intervention of the Courts of the State, to enter upon and take possession of all lands and tenements sold or disposed of as above, and the right of action at law against said executors, administrators and guardians, or their securities, for damages.

Also, an ordinance providing for levying a special tax on all real estate and moveable property of the State, providing for an election by this Convention of a sufficient number of tax collectors, not to exceed one for each county, to collect said tax; the Convention also to elect a Treasurer, to be known as the Treasurer of the Convention, for the purpose of receiving the money thus collected, who shall continue in office sixty days after the adjournment of the Convention; also appointing a Committee of three to memorialize Congress that at least one-fourth the tax collected on cotton produced in the year of 1867 be expended through the Freedmen's Bureau to feed the hungry and clothe the naked without regard to color.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOV. ORR ADDRESSES THE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—A special to the *Times*, dated Charleston, January 17th, says: Gov. Orr addressed the Convention to-night over an hour. He recommends, first, that suffrage be restricted by a property or educational qualification; second, that the Convention remove the disability from all white men now disfranchised; third, that education be provided for all, and that a poll tax rather than a tax on property be levied for this purpose; fourth, that disabilities be removed from judicial officers of the State, and that they be continued; fifth, that a proper homestead law be enacted; fifth or a bankrupt law for the benefit of the country, and a house and lot in town, not to be liable to attachment for debts; sixth, that the action of the Convention in declaring void the ordinance of secession be declared null and void, and that all debts in general, inasmuch as the military may law applied only to debts incurred during the war; seventh, he recommended the repudiation of all obligations incurred in the purchase of slaves, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt; eighth, that the Treasury shall be empty, but urged the passage of an ordinance recognizing all State debts incurred before and since the war. The address was listened to throughout with profound attention.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CONFUSION IN THE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, January, 18.—Much confusion prevailed in the Convention to-day and nothing was accomplished. The resolution of Mr. Durham, Conservative, alluded to yesterday, was, after much filibustering, laid on the table by a vote of 48 to 47. Mr. O'Hara, a negro, was elected Engrossing Clerk. The *Sentinel* reporter is still in his seat.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

THE ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CASE.

The defendants in the suit of Fisk & Belden against the Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company appeared before Judge Cardozo this morning, according to the order of the Court, after which Messrs. Tracy & Dawes were directed to appear before the referee appointed Wednesday next and undergo examination as to the disposition they made of the proceeds of the $4,000,000 of the new stock.

WHISKEY FRAUDS

At an adjourned meeting of merchants, at the Produce Exchange to-day, resolutions were adopted that the whiskey frauds are working great injury, not only to legitimate dealers but to taxpayers, and approving the report of Commissioner Wells in favor of reducing the tax. The resolutions also ask for the collection of the tax at distilleries, or that after the whiskey has left the place of manufacture, and that a law from session be passed, in the amendment that the tax be collected at warehouses was voted down, as was also an amendment that liquor should be liable to seizure unless the owner could prove that the tax had been paid.

ARREST OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The *Times* to-day, in an article on the arrest of George Francis Train and others, says Great Britain does not recognize any body, whether an American citizen or not, so long as he is within the United States, and our Government most certainly will not allow her to assume any such power. It is neither just nor safe to form an opinion of the case on the meagre and unreliable report, which is all we have as yet, but the country will await further accounts with a good deal of interest and perhaps some anxiety.

CHOLERA AT HAVANA.

A letter from Havana gives a fearful account of the ravages of the cholera. There had been as many as three hundred cases a day, nearly half of which proved fatal. On the 10th inst. there were fifty-two cases and twenty-one deaths.

FATAL CASUALTY.

This afternoon the roof of a house situated in Yonkers fell in, instantly killing Patrick Mulder, and another man whose name cannot be ascertained, and seriously injuring several others.

HAVANA NEWS.

Havana specie reports a slight shock of an earthquake at Trinidad, Cuba, on Friday night.

Honduras advises say a revolution is apprehended in the interior.

Forty cases of cholera had occurred at Truxillo.

Gold washings in Honduras are being actively prosecuted.

The steamers for Europe to-day took no specie.

CALIFORNIA

Shipment of Treasure—Acquittal of a Sea Captain for Cruelty to a Seaman.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18.—The Sacramento, for Panama, sailed to-day with eight hundred and nine thousand dollars in treasure, seven hundred and fifty five thousand of which is for N. Y.

The jury in the case of Captain Windsor, of the ship Intrepid, for alleged cruelty to a seaman, and afterwards turning him adrift in an open boat off Easter Island, rendered a verdict of acquittal, all on account of the indictment.

Presentation at St. Louis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Miss Louise Tobey, who has been giving skating exhibitions at St. Louis the past week, was presented to-night with a beautiful gold medal, valued at one hundred dollars, by the officers of the Rink Association and a few of her personal friends, as a token of their appreciation of her skill and grace as a skater.

Committed.—Jacob Barrel was committed to jail Saturday on a charge of larceny, on information of George Smalley, made before Justice Abrahams of McKeesport.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Explosion of Fire Works on Smithfield Street—Two Persons Suffocated —One Fatally Burned—Noble Conduct of Firemen.

We are again required to chronicle a terrible disaster, resulting in the loss of both life and property—one which, although not so fearful in its consequences as some that have recently preceded it, resulted in two persons being hurried into eternity with very brief warning, and another so fearfully burned as to render his recovery hopeless.

THE EXPLOSION.

Saturday morning about half-past ten o'clock an explosion occurred in the establishment of Knabla & Schrock, dealers in foreign fruits, confectionaries and fire works, at No. 23 Smithfield street. It appears that the fire works were stored in the front rooms on the second and third floors, where several persons were engaged in packing them, and during which the explosion occurred. The building caught fire from the explosion and the alarm was sounded from the Duquesne Engine House, which is directly opposite the scene of the disaster, and the steamers were promptly on the ground and engaged in extinguishing the flames. During all this time there was a continuous explosion of fire works, and the entire upper portion of the building appeared to be in flames.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES.

In the general confusion and excitement incident to the explosion, the fact that several persons had been engaged up stairs in the room where the explosion occurred was for the time forgotten, and it was not until several minutes had elapsed that some one acquainted with the affairs of the establishment announced the fact, when an effort was made to rescue them. A ladder was procured and one of the second story front windows broken, when the room was found to be so full of smoke, flame and gas that it was next to impossible to enter it, and the attempt was abandoned. As no one could be seen or heard in the room it was supposed that those employed in that room had escaped by the back stairs, but as they could not be found about the premises, the supposition was doubted, when another and more determined effort was made to find them. The Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, followed by a number of firemen, gained access to the rear portion of the building, from whence they made their way up stairs and entered the room where the persons they were in search of were supposed to have been employed, in spite of the suffocating smoke and gasses. Shortly after entering the room one body was discovered and carried down stairs, and into an adjoining store, occupied by Messrs. Tindle and Mellhany. The unfortunate victim rescued was so terribly burned and blackened by the smoke and powder, as to render identification impossible, but from statements made by those who saw him, John A. Schrock. The injured man was about eighteen years of age, and was employed, with several others, in packing fire works. His injuries were of a frightful character—his face being terribly burned, and he should survive the injuries, which is not at all probable, will lose the sight of both eyes. Drs. Phillips, Benham, Wilson and several others were in attendance, and rendered all in their power to alleviate his terrible suffering.

THE DEAD.

Immediately after placing the first victim rescued where he could be cared for, the party entered the burning building, and in the corner of the front room next to the street discovered the body of a young woman sitting in an upright position with a shawl wrapped around her head. The Assistant Engineer approached, and lifted her from the floor, when he discovered that she was dead. In another portion of the room was found the lifeless body of a boy, also an employee of the works, who, like the girl, had evidently died from suffocation. There was no sign of injury sufficient to cause death could be found upon either of them. The dead bodies were at once removed to the Duquesne Engine House, where they were shortly afterwards identified by their acquaintances. The girl was a Miss Nancy Campbell, a young woman about nineteen years of age, employed in the establishment. She was a sister of John Campbell, of the police force of Allegheny, and resided on Lellis street, Second ward, that city. The girl was devoted to her son Ramsey, a boy about fourteen years of age, who resided with his parents on Robinson street, Allegheny.

THE FIRE.

While the bodies were being removed, the firemen were at work in extinguishing the fire, which they accomplished before it had done much damage, other than burning through the floor, but considerable damage was occasioned from the flood of water poured into the building. Mr. John McDevitt, of Liberty street, owns

The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, JAN. 20, 1868.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The "Workingmen," known politically as such, voted at the recent elections in Pittsburgh and Allegheny with the Democrats, and have, in various other ways, shown a strong disposition to throw in their lot with that party.

And yet, on the very first opportunity, the Democrats repay this co-operation by voting *against* the Workingmen, on their test measure—the Eight Hour Law. When the bill came up in the House of Representatives, at Washington, to make eight hours a day's work in all national workshops, navy yards, &c., nearly every Republican voted for it, whilst nearly every *Democrat voted against it!*

Comment on such a fact as this is superfluous. If the "workingmen" cannot properly understand and interpret it, without argument, no amount of words can convince them. They must be wilfully blind if they do not see that the party which stands by the aristocracy of the south and is the inveterate foe of free labor in that region, cannot be the true friend of the workingman anywhere.

A party that has been as long out of power as the democratic party has been is naturally ready to make any promise asked of it to obtain votes. It has deceived the workingmen with those promises, just as it has deceived all others who have trusted in it, except its natural allies, the Southern rebels; but it will invariably vote, by its representatives, when brought to the test, in harmony with the wishes of the Southern aristocracy, which despises labor of whatever grade, and without regard to place, race or color.

ALLEGIANCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Allegiance is defined by COKE to be the highest and greatest obligation of duty and obedience that can be. In monarchies this is due to the person of the sovereign; in republics to the nation or the laws. Allegiance is natural or acquired; permanent or temporary; express or implied. Natural allegiance arises from birth in a particular realm or nation, under circumstances involving subjection or citizenship. Acquired allegiance proceeds from naturalization, according to prescribed forms. Express allegiance exists when the obligation is recognized by any formality, as the taking of an oath; implied allegiance grows out of the fact of birth or residence within a particular jurisdiction. Permanent allegiance is due from subjects or citizens, whether native or naturalized Temporary allegiance is due from aliens domiciled in a country; that is, they are under obligations to obey the laws. In England, and many other countries, an alien domiciled therein is held to be under so broad obligations of obedience as to be liable to prosecution for treason, the same as a subject.

We have said that the relation of a subject to his liege and of a citizen to his country, is permanent. This is stating the case very broadly; but we do not recall a single government in which a subject or citizen is allowed to divest himself of allegiance at pleasure, or by any process whatever. Many citizens of the United States recently, and in the most solemn manner, forswore allegiance thereto, and with equal solemnity transferred their allegiance to another and a hostile power. The government of the United States did not recognize this repudiation of citizenship for so much as an instant. Nor would the case have been changed had the men engaged in the revolt put themselves under the protection of the British crown and sworn allegiance thereto.

From 1789 to 1812 the people of the United States were seriously vexed at the course taken by the British government in claiming the services of its natural-born subjects, who had migrated hither, and expecting to remain so long as they lived, had taken the oath of allegiance. Wherever press-gangs could reach them they were seized, and carried on board of British men-of-war, and compelled to serve. Nor were these press-gangs at all particular in seizing only native-born Britons. Hundreds of men, born in this country, were subjected to the same violence. One such, who is now living, and whom we have known for many years, was taken out of an American ship near Gibraltar, and compelled to serve against his own country, as a cannoneer, from 1812 to 1815.

These proceedings brought under discussion both the right of impressment and the right of search. Our government felt its obligation to defend equally the persons and immunities of all its citizens. England sorely needed seamen; was powerful and arrogant; refused to make any concessions, and held steadily on in the way she had chosen. From these and other causes of embroilment came the war that opened in 1812 and closed in 1815. The inviolability of the flag and the security of every American citizen, native or naturalized, were among the most potent rallying cries, throughout this country, during that contest.

It was naturally expected that when the war closed care would be taken so to adjust the two points of difference above specified as to avoid reasonable probability of trouble about either of them in future. Nothing of the sort happened. Whoever reads the treaty by which the war was terminated, will find not a word therein touching either of these grave matters. If surprise leads the reader to seek further, he will find that the Commissioners of the United States at Ghent were pointedly instructed by our government not to say one word concerning impressment or search; and that, accordingly, not one word was said by them on either of those topics.

Our government, at that time, was in the hands neither of fools nor cowards, but of statesmen, who comprehended that both of these subjects were environed by insurmountable difficulties. They were not willing to concede that a citizen of the United States, at pleasure, could divest himself of all or any of his obligations to the laws by foreswearing allegiance; and they comprehended that neither Great Britain nor any other power would go further in that direction than they were ready to go themselves.

During the pro-slavery domination in this country our government found it convenient to practice what it had preached touching the Right of Search. By treaty with England we were under obligations to maintain, jointly with Great Britain, cruisers on the African coast, to aid in breaking up the Slave Trade. As the Democratic leaders thought it impolitic to repudiate the treaty, they rendered it of more effect by allowing all vessels engaged in the Slave Trade to escape by hoisting the Spanish or any other neutral flag. It was a convenient dodge, and such naval officers as did not resort to it found themselves instantly in disgrace at the Navy Department. But we more than suspect that any commander who should have allowed a Confederate privateer to get off, during the rebellion, by showing English or other neutral colors, would have found the wrath of both our government and people hot against him. This illustrates, that while search is belligerent, it is none the less a right, all nations will exercise in cases of necessity, subject to whatever responsibilities may ensue.

The Constitution makes but one distinction between native and naturalized citizens. Only a native citizen can fill the office of President. In all other particulars the two classes of citizens are on a perfect equality. Whatever duty the one class owes the government, the other class owes likewise; and whatever sort or measure of protection the government is bound to extend to the one class, it is bound to extend to the other likewise.

If a native-born American citizen should be captured by the French government, behind a Paris barricade, during a rebellion, what claims would he have on the government of the United States? Evidently, all the government would or could legitimately do, would be to see that a fair trial was accorded him. This country being at peace with France, he would be held under obligations to respect those relations of amity. If he saw proper not to do so, he would be adjudged as running his own chances. No substantial reasons can be assigned why American citizens, levying war against any European power, should come under a different rule.

When a man naturalized here, retains sympathies so powerful with the land of his nativity, that he freely goes forth and engages in an attempt to revolutionize the Government existing there, he ought to understand that he engages in an enterprise of peculiar peril; that if made a prisoner of war, he may be held as a citizen, and be dealt with accordingly; or, if not held as a citizen, he will be held as a denizen, who is under obligations to respect the laws of the country so long as he stays in it.

No judgment that may be formed of the grievances such intervention was designed to remedy, is of validity here. A Government has always the right of self protection, and will exercise it according to the degree of power it may possess. It will not exercise this right any the less certainly or savagely, because its assailants seek to shelter themselves from responsibility by naturalization elsewhere.

There is another point on which European governments could relax the rule hitherto obtaining without detriment, and to manifest advantage. A large part of the citizens of the United States were born in Europe; have friends there whom they desire to visit; and have business relations there which call them thither. It has happened that naturalized citizens, upon going back to their native lands, for these or other lawful purposes, have been held to perform military or other service or what not. European governments would encounter no practical disadvantages by loosening their practice on this head; and it is well for our government to press the matter on their attention.

Considering that the rule of law as held in our own Courts does not differ on the subject of expatriation from that which obtains throughout Europe, it will certainly be well for our people first to make the change at home they are demanding abroad—otherwise they will fall under condemnation for insufferable impertinence. Such change our government will be as slow to make as the government of any other nation on the globe.

—The Florence journals contain accounts of a perquisition lately made in the monastery of the Chartreuse monks near that city, executed by order of the Minister of the Interior. About twenty letters found in the cell of the father superior were seized, as well as different securities, railway shares, notes and gold, amounting together to more than 30,000 francs. One of the chief objects of the search was to discover the bankrupt merchant of Leghorn, named Cecchi, who, report said, had taken refuge there. The monks, however, succeeded in conveying him secretly away, and, on being questioned respecting the man, refused to give any other answer than that Cecchi had escaped. Three of the monks have been retained under arrest and sent to prison at Florence.

—A carpenter named Fresneau, attired in his working dress and wearing his apron, appeared recently before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, Paris, on a charge of singing the Marseillaise aloud on the Boulevards, and crying out "Vive la Republique!" The accused said that he had been drinking at the time, and that a stranger had given him five francs to go about the streets raising seditious cries. The man was condemned to one month's imprisonment and sixteen francs fine. Three other young workmen, named Armignon, Grey and Souman, were then charged with shouting, also in the Rue de Bretagne, "Garibaldi for ever!" "Down with the Pope!" They were each sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.

—A barn belonging to Philip Titman, near Auburn Four Corners, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, January 7th, with its contents, about sixteen tons, of hay, oats, harness, wagon, &c. When Mr. Titman got up in the morning, about five o'clock, he discovered the fire, and the roof was then just ready to fall in. One of his horses, that was tied in the stable at night, was now found running loose in the road, having either slipped his halter or been let out. The building and its contents were insured—perhaps enough to cover the loss.—*Rochester Republican.*

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

ELECTRICITY IN A VACUUM.

A new apparatus has been brought out in Paris by M. M. Alvergniat for demonstrating the fact that electricity will not pass through a perfect vacuum. The tube which serves for the experiment contains two platinum wires, the free ends of which are separated by the space of about one-eighth of an inch. A nearly absolute vacuum is first created by means of a mercurial pneumatic machine; then, after half an hour's action, the tube is heated to dull redness, and the exhausting process continued until a point is reached when, in spite of the slight distance between the platina points, the electric spark ceases to pass. This experiment, which is but a confirmation of the observation first made by Gassiot, bears in an important manner on the phenomena of the Aurora Boreal, proving that electrical display can only take place within the limits of our atmosphere, and conversely that the atmosphere, although at an extremely attenuated state, extends to an immense height.

CAUSE OF DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.

Professor Halford of Melbourne University, investigating this subject, found the blood of the victim in all cases dark, very fluid, without any tendency to coagulation on exposure, and containing a large number of foreign cells, which under the microscope were seen to contain nuclei. He concluded that when the person is bitten, molecules of living germinal matter are thrown off, which rapidly grow into cells and multiply with astonishing rapidity. This sudden increase takes place at the expense of the oxygen absorbed blood at each respiration; hence the gradual decrease and ultimate extinction of combustion and chemical change in the body, followed by coldness, drowsiness, insensibility, slow breathing, and finally death. Professor Halford claims to notice a strong comparison between the effects resulting from snake bites and cholera, and considers the above explanation a probable clue to the study of zymotic diseases.

CARBOLATE OF IODINE.

The external use of iodine and its preparations, remedies whose therapeutic efficacy in certain cases cannot be questioned, has hitherto been exceedingly limited, indeed, almost abandoned, on account of its leaving stain marks on the linen and on the skin. A very simple means of getting rid of this drawback has lately been discovered by Dr. Percy of London, which will be welcomed by the medical profession. The remedy consists in adding to the iodine solution a few drops of phenic or carbolic acid. The effect of this addition is not only to render the solution perfectly colorless, so that it may be employed with impunity, but the compound is rendered intrinsically a more efficacious agent than iodine alone. In sore throat, when as in the ear, &c., this preparation is said to be a sovereign remedy, causing all local sensibility to disappear, and curing the patient much sooner than if either of the agents were employed separately.

POISONOUS VISITING CARDS.

The sale or manufacture in Munich of the much admired crystallized or "mother pearl" visiting cards has been forbidden by law. For a short time subsequent to their introduction into that city, these cards had great popularity, the demand far exceeding the supply, but falling under the notice of the Medical Director of the Sanitary Department of Munich he caused an investigation to be made concerning the composition of the crystallized surface, and consequent upon the report of Professor Wittstein, to whom the examination was committed, the laboring order was issued. The crystallizing material, the Professor found on applying the necessary tests, is a soluable salt of lead, a poison the most dangerous, especially to children, from its pleasant sweet taste.

A NEW REAGENT.

A new and highly sensitive test for acids and alkalies has been prepared by Professor Bottger from the leaves of an ornamental plant, Coleus Verschaffelii—so called in honor of the Dutch horticulturist Verschaffelt. The fully developed leaves are digested in alcohol, and slips of Swedish filter paper soaked in the decoction take a beautiful reddish tint, which becomes green under the influence of an alkili or an alkaline earth. As this reagent is not affected by free carbonic acid, it may be used in detecting carbonate of lime in water. If a strip of this paper moistened with water is held over a burner from which gas is issuing, the greenish tinge appears, in consequence of the ammonia from which, perhaps, no gas is entirely free.

STATE NEWS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Pursuant to notice the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society met at their office in this place, yesterday morning. Owing to the non-completion of the business of the Society, referred to the Executive Committee of last year, it was deemed inexpedient to proceed to an election for officers, and the election was thereupon postponed until Wednesday next, the 22d of January, between the hours of one and three o'clock, when it will take place. Messrs. Ellis, of Lycoming, and Gilbert, of Dauphin, were appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and report to the adjourned meeting, and the Society adjourned.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

—On Friday last, the daughter of John Hendricks, residing with a Mr. Gaul, a tailor, in Upper Hanover township, this county, was burned to death. The following are the particulars: Mr. Gaul had in his employ two girls, and on the night of the accident, the family had retired to bed the two girls wishing to stay up to finish some work they were at, the younger, Elizabeth Hendricks, grew tired and laid down in front of the stove to sleep, in course of time the other got up to put some coal upon the fire, and as she did so, it is supposed the water in the coal caused the gas and flames to burst out and ignite the clothes of Miss Hendricks, which resulted in burning her so severely, that she died on the Saturday morning following. The deceased was 13 years.—*Pottstown Ledger.*

—On Friday afternoon last, an accident occurred in the slate quarry of Mr. Isaac Parker, on Slate Ridge, this county, about three miles from Peach Bottom, which resulted in the death of Henry Williams, a Welshman employed in the quarry. Mr. Williams was engaged working in the bottom of the pit, which is over one hundred feet deep, when a portion of the debris collected around the top of the quarry was loosened by the recent thaw and fell into the pit, striking Mr. Williams on the head, injuring him to such an extent that he died the following Saturday night. He was an unmarried man.—*Wrightsville York County Star.*

—On Saturday last, says a correspondent writing from Jacksonville, the barn of Mr. Samuel C. Donebey, of Young township, was totally consumed by fire. Two hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred bushels of oats and a quantity of hay, in the barn at the time was destroyed. The fire was caused by the friction of the apron of a threshing machine, then in operation, and was so sudden that the men engaged in operating the machine had scarcely time to escape. The machine was destroyed. Loss about $2,000.—*Indiana Democrat.*

—About seventy persons will be added to the membership of the English Baptist Church in part of the result of the revival meetings just closed. All of these, with the exception of three or four who were from twelve to fourteen years of age, were adult persons, including several husbands and wives, who went into the baptismal waters together. About one hundred persons in all manifested a special religious interest in themselves during the meetings.—*Pittston Gazette.*

What is this Marvelous Antidote to Disease

Which...for TWENTY YEARS, has been winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" under the name of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

It is an infusion of the most excellent tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic and alterative herbs, roots and barks, in the purified spirituous essence of Rye.

HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

This question may be briefly answered as follows: It operates

As a.....Powerful Invigorant.
As a.....Specific for Fevers.
As a.....Genial Stomachic.
As an.....Anti-spasmodic
As a.....Mild Purgative.
As a.....Promoter of Appetite.
As a.....Cure for Indigestion.
As an.....Acclimating Medicine.
As a.....Safeguard against Malaria.
As a.....Remedy for Low Spirits.
As a.....Specific for Fever and Ague.
As a.....Cordial for the Aged.
As an.....Antidote to Neuralgia.
As an.....Invigorant for Females.
As a.....Wholesome Stimulant
As a.....Balm for the Weary Frame.
As a.....Relief in Bodily Anguish.

And as a protection to health and life under all the varying and enervating influences MOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only tonic in existence, based upon a spirituous medicine, that is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Twelve Dictates of Common Sense.

First—If you are out late at night, and return chilly and hoarse, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Second—If you should break through the ice when skating, and thereby contract a cold, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Third—If you have been coughing for a long time, and can't know how to get cured, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fourth—If your breast pains you, and you have up more phlegm than usual, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup.

Fifth—If out sleighing and get upset and catch cold, follow the instructions at once, by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Sixth—If you expectorate blood, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Seventh—If you have wheezing and bronchial irritation, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Eighth—If you have running at the nose, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Ninth—If you have influenza, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Tenth—If you have any incipient disease of the pulmonary organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Eleventh—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has cur d thousands o just such cases.

Twelfth—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup can be had at most druggists, and at the proprietor's, No. 140 Wood street.

January 20th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE!

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all matters of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and World at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the several Assistants for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collated with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and profitable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months.....$2.00.
Six Months.....4.00.
One Year.....8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous matter, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The fine of the GAZETTE is now used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their possessions to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers shall be deprived of a weekly visit. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at proportionate rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber.....$1.50.
Clubs of Five.....1.25.
Clubs of Ten.....1.15.
—and one to the getter up the club.

Specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an Authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

JAMES M. RITER,
55 and 56 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURER OF
IRON OIL TANKS,
SETTLING PANS,
COPPER STEAM PIPE,
ROLLING MILL STACKS,
And SHEET IRON WORK,
For Steamboats.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Venango City
Connecting with Trains East and West on the Western and Pennsylvania Railroad; also with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

On and after TUESDAY, 14th January, 1868, the Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at the Pittsburgh Depot, corner Canal and Pike streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive
Mail leaves for Ven. City	7:00 A. M.	12:30 A. M.
Express	10:15 P. M.	6:15 P. M.
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	1:45 P. M.	11:00 A. M.
First Soda Works Accom...	8:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Second Soda Works Accom..	4:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.
Hulton Accommodation	9:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:10 A. M., arriving in Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 3:15 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 5:30 P. M.

H. McCLINTOCK, Supt.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of MALIN & HAMILTON, in the Iron Commission Business, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. EDGAR G. HAMILTON retiring from said firm.

GEORGE MALIN.
EDGAR G. HAMILTON.

Pittsburgh, January 18th, 1868.

The IRON COMMISSION BUSINESS will be continued under the firm name of

GEO. MALIN & CO.,
No. 69 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18th, 1868. Ja18:3t100

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,
The Choicest Groceries,
The Purest Spices,
And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to
FRANCE'S TEA MART,
Ja18 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE
FREIHEIT'S FREUND,
Daily and Weekly German paper, to
No. 143 Smithfield Street.
The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons, as well as the public generally, that they have removed their office to the new Freiheit's Freund building, No. 143 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, three doors from Sixth.
NEER, BAUER & CO.,
Ja18:3t Publishers of Freiheit's Freund.

PRICES REDUCED.
Ladies' Cloth and Velvet Sacques,
For sale at VERY LOW PRICES, by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
28 FIFTH STREET.
Ja18:

EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
And LINEN SETS,
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
F. H. EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street.
Ja17:

A NEW LOT OF
WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Of Foreign and Domestic manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at
No. 112 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
JOHN MITSCHE.

WALL PAPERS!
WALL PAPERS!
Comprising a full stock of all grades, from the cheap Brown to the fine Stamped Gold Paper, to be sold as low as the lowest in market. Call and see it.
107 MARKET STREET, near 5th.
JOS. B. HUGHES & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
GALA FESTIVAL SEASON
OF
GRAND OPERA,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMMENCING
January 27th, 1868,
SEASON OF THREE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
The season sale of reserved seats commences WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1868.
(See prices on Where.)
MEMORABLE ANNOUNCEMENT.
UNPARALLELED ON THIS CONTINENT.
MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY ENTIRE
Leaving Dodworth's
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE,
The combined Grand Orchestras!
AGGREGATING one hundred and twenty-six Artists and Virtuosos!
(See third page.)
MAX MARETZEK, Director and Impressario
Late of the New York Academy of Music.
Maestro: COSMA SAPIENZA.
The very celebrated Prima Donna, especially engaged for the coming season in New York, will make her first appearance in Pittsburgh,
SIGNORA BRIBERI—MAZZANIGA,
Which speaks for itself.
The renowned Prima Donna, will make her first appearance in Grand Opera, in the bergess, in compliance with the earnest solicitations of numerous friends.
SIGNORA ADELINA PATTI.
Prima Donna Leggiera Assoluta.
This charming young American prima Donna has covered herself with glory in the principal cities of Europe, and is brilliant star as the Concert Singer, and is destined to be the leading star of Art. In addition to her regular repertoire, she will sing specially for this occasion, her favorite, Miss MALEK will essay in Pittsburgh this season the role of Maria, in the Daughter of the Regiment, in connection with Joseph Hermanns as MEPHISTOPHELES.
SIGNORA ANTONIETTA RONCONI,
Prima Donna Leggiera,
SIGNORA ADELINA PATTI,
Prima Donna Coloratura,
Whose great Vocal and Histrionic excellence give her first position among Dramatic Coloratur. The repertoire selected presents Signoras Tenta in several of her greatest impersonations.
SIGNORA FEDERICA RICARDI,
SIGNOR EMILIO PASCANI,
His First Appearance in Pittsburgh.
The very celebrated PRIMO TENORE, justly ranks among the first of living artists, and is celebrated as the most pure and echo artistic artist since the construction of the Academies. Signor Pascani, in addition to his usual repertoire, will appear this season in his famous impersonation of Rossini's OTHELLO.
SIGNOR RAIMI MAGGI,
Prime Tenore Leggiero,
His first appearance in Pittsburgh.
Signor Maggi is the FAVORITE TENORE of the first of living Sopranos, Signor Rosconi was to remain another season in Europe, but on account of the Academies engagement in this country.
The GRAND OPERA COMPANY comprises all the principal Grand Opera Virtuosos of the New York Academy.
The CHORUSES are all new and of the most extensive material, made by calls and auditions, with a full historical orchestra, necessitating for its largest operas several extra musicians, after leased Opera House.
The sale of Reserved Season Tickets commences WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1868, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

BIRMINGHAM LETTER LIST.
Left in the Birmingham Post Office, for at Decharat Post Office, January 20, 1868.

A	L	Sparco Wm
Algeo Thos	Lantz Jno	Sparrow Jno
Aner Agnes	Long Geo	Spriener J S
Aland Adolph	Lyon Daniel	Smith Alfred J
B	M	Smith David
Bannhacer M	Maloney Cooper	Stewart Wm
Brown Jno	Miller W H	Speer Jno
Brown Mary	Mitchell Wm	Sterrett R H
Bell Nancy	Meat Geo	Sweeny Ed
Bell Jno	Morgan Thos	Sloan Robt
Barrett Thos	Martin C F	Scott D
Barrett Patrick	Mungaser J	Smith Sarah C
Beam Jacob	Lyons	Smith Rebecca
Beebe Wm	Mc	Silver Chas
Breed J	McKinnon E	Sullivan H
Bound Margt	Mc Grew Sam	Sullivan H
C	Mc Henry Wm	Smith W H
Cunningham E	Mc Henry Wm	Smith John
Cunningham M	Mc Knight Geo	T
Cuningham W	Mc Kee Jno	Tieper J A
Cuningham N	Mc Matthews T	Thomas Thos
Cuningham H	Mc Mullen H	Thomas Jno
Crawford Jno	Mc Cowthon	Thron Wm
Cole Jno	Mc Cabe Jno	Thompson John
Coyle P H	Mc Donald C	Turney Thos
Cloke Geo	Mc Neil Jno	Tannahill Robt
D	Neel Jno	U
Dillon John	Neel Jno W	Ulam Margaretta
Draper John	Neel August	Valentine J W
Dunn Mary	O	Vass Paulina
Davis Rebecca	Pillington A	W
E	Pat John	Williams Geo
Ems Philander	Pearson Jno	Wilson Jno jr
Eisin Tony	Paul Patrick	Walters Jas
F	Parker David	Wolfe Jno
Garrett Thos	Pillington O	Will Mc C
Gleason J J	Pepper Patrick	White Joseph
Gallagher Anie	Parkes Helen	Wilson Jno
Gibbens John	R	Williams G K
H	Rogers John	Wilson Wm W
Heizell Isaac	Richards Thos	Wilson Jno
Hall Sarah	Richards Jno	Wallace Sam
Harmony W	Richards John	Wilson Wm
Harmony Wm	Richards Jno	Williams S F
Hart J Jn	Richards Jno	Wade Jas
Heiser G	Robinson Jas	Will Isaac E
Heard John	Rutledge Jno	Will Isaac E
J	Rutledge Robt	Walker Robt
Jones Henry J	Rutledge Jno	Ward Jno
Jackson Robt	Robbins John S	Ward H S
Jones Jno	S	Weitbrach
Johnson D W	Simmons Jno F	Watson Amand
Jenkins Wm	Stewart Geo	Wallace Thos
K	Sidney Jno	Wallace Wm
		E. G. KERHAN, Postmaster.

CHEAP CARPETS
THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., STILL CONTINUES, AT
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,
No. 23 Fifth Street.
They offer their whole stock—the largest and most complete in the city—AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
COMMON CARPETS,
25 Cents Per Yard.
Ja18:
BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST
PIANO AND ORGAN.
Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,
AND
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first-class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.
Its touch is full, sonorous and sweet.
The Workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpasses all competition.
Prices from $500 to $750, (according to style and finish), cheaper than all other so-called first class Pianos.
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN
Stands at the head of all reed instruments in producing the most perfect imitation of tone of any similar instrument made in the United States. Its power and compass are unequalled, and not liable to get out of order.
Every Instrument sold by WM. A. SWEMAN & THEMOLO is only to be found in this organ. Price only $100 to $350. All guaranteed for five years.
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
Ja8 No. 32 ST. CLAIR STREET.
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
J. Y. McLAUGHLIN and WILLIAM F. McLAUGHLIN have entered into the Commission Business as dealers in LEATHER, HIDES, OIL, &c., under the name and style of
J. Y. McLAUGHLIN & SON,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
No. 325 LIBERTY STREET.
Where they will be pleased to see all their old friends. Ja17:3t

SELLING OFF AT COST
AT
ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,
61 Smithfield Street,
OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOOD S
STOVES, FENDERS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE IRONS
and STANDS,
A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.
de27
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
LITHARGE AND VERDITER GREEN.
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 250, 252, 254, 256 and 258 Second and 25, 27 and 29 Duquesne alley, Pittsburgh.

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS
AND MELODEONS,
Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co., Tyler, Mason & Co., and Peloubet, at price from $35 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock at
HUGHES' MUSIC STORE,
61 Fifth street, second door above Wood.
de26

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.
Just received, the above amount of
SHOOK BARRELS,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
M. GUMBLY, Wholesale Grocer,
b29 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
I have associated with me in the Queensware, China and Glass Business my brother, ARTHUR O'LEARY, and hereafter will be conducted under the name of JOHN J. O'LEARY & BRO.
JOHN J. O'LEARY.
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1868. ja2:3m

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencils and Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. d2:3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FORT PITT LUMBER CO.,
Capital, : : $125,000.
President—EDW. DITHRIDGE,
Secretary—T. A. WRIGHT,
Superintendent—JAS. GILLESPIE
DIRECTORS:

Edward Davison,	L. F. Duncan,
John Mellon,	S. D. Dithridge,
Geo. W. Dithridge,	M. L. Malone,
S. E. Johnston,	Edw. Dithridge.

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER & ALLEGHENY STS., Ninth Ward.
Office at FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington street.
Ja20:3t98

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, }
ST. LOUIS, January 7th, 1868. }
THE TIME FOR RECEIVING
AND OPENING PROPOSALS
For Building and Erecting at Bissell's Point
Two High Service and Two Low Service Pumping Engines
IS EXTENDED UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, of
Saturday, Feb. 15th 1868,
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
ALEX CROZIER,
Vice President.
Ja20

ALL WISHING TO BUY or SELL
REAL ESTATE,
SHOULD SEND FOR THE
REAL ESTATE RECORD,
A large fifteen page Journal, issued monthly, devoted to all matters, laws, facts and items of interest pertaining to Real Estate; containing full descriptions with prices, &c., of several thousand properties, including
FARM TRUCK GRAIN AND GRAZING FARMS,
COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS,
MILL PROPERTIES,
Plantations, Timber Tracts and Mineral Lands,
For sale in PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, MISSOURI, FLORIDA, TEXAS, and other States.
Send for a Copy---FREE.
TOWNSEND & CO.,
No. 237 South Sixth Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Ja20:

REDUCTION
IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
AT
BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,
21 Fifth Street,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of HAILMAN, RAHM & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. W. W. HAILMAN having purchased the interest of WILLIAM COLEMAN. The business will be conducted as heretofore by the undersigned, under the name and style of COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.
WM. COLEMAN,
W. W. HAILMAN,
FR. RAHM.
A. VAN OSM.
W. C. MILLHEIM.
Pittsburgh, January 7th, 1868.

I take great pleasure in recommending the new firm of COLEMAN, RAHM & CO., at the corner of DUQUESNE WAY AND SECOND AVE., to one and all for them the continuance of favors so kindly extended to their predecessors.
GEO. W. HAILMAN.

DU

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Good-bye, Old Year!—I can but say
Sadly I see thee passing away;
Passing away with the hopes and fears,
The bliss and pain, the smiles and tears
That come to us all in all the years!

Good-bye, Old Year!—Little indeed
Thy friendly voice we were wont to heed,
Telling us, warning us every day,
"Transient mortals! work and pray;
You, like me, are passing away!"

Good-bye, Old Year!—Whatever may be
The sins and stains thou has chanced to see,
Consider, O Year!—o'purge the same,
And wash away the sins and shame,
Whilst thou wert passing CHRISTMAS came.

Good-bye, Old Year!—With words of grace
Leave us to him who takes thy place,
And say, Old Year, unto the New,
"Kindly, carefully carry them through,
For much, I ween, they have yet to do."

EPHEMERIS.

—The Imperial Theodore eats hash heesh.

—Henry Ward Beecher is writing a life of Christ.

—The Chicago *Tribune* laments the departure of Undine.

—The cholera literally rages in San Antonio, Texas.

—Carlotta has just been told of Maximillian's death.

—Collyer, of Chicago, lectured last night in Syracuse, N. Y.

—Dickens will read in Detroit on the 19th and 20th of March next.

—The Countess of Portarlington has joined the Church of Rome, in Ireland.

—It is rumored that the Chicago *Advance* has not been pecuniarily successful.

—A. H. Stephens is publishing a book on the causes of the late war and their results.

—One of the two, horse railways in Milwaukee has stepped for lack of patronage.

—Between June and December last there were 684 deaths from cholera in St. Louis.

—"Three expeditions to the North Pole are on foot;" as for us we would prefer to ride.

—The East Florida *Banner* says that in that section all the fences have been destroyed by fire.

—The Chicago Academy of Science has a new and fire-proof building in which to store its museum.

—The Governor of Missouri has seized the Iron Mountain Railroad and declared it forfeited to the State.

—W. W. Warden, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post*, is also private Secretary to A. J.

—One hundred thousand bushels is the estimated pea-nut crop in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C.

—Khaneinjnga is not the highest mountain in the known world; but Gaulsaukar, in Thibet, is.

—Four hundred thousand dollars is the rumored cost of the paintings in August Belmont's gallery.

—Mlle. Baerbach is the name of a new actress in Paris. In spite of her name she is no equestrienne.

—Thirty thousand yards per week of checked flannel goods are made by the Belknap mills of New Hampshire.

—The first number of the new series of *Once a Week* will contain a new poem by Tennyson "On a Spiteful Letter."

—The people of Central New York have taken to fox hunting. An exciting chase was had near Geneseo last week.

—Swinburne has a new poem in the last number of the "Fortnightly Review." It is entitled "Ave Atque Vale."

—Fanny Kemble attracted a large audience in Boston, on Wednesday evening, to hear her Shakespearian readings.

—The great Operatic combination which is to visit this city in a couple of weeks, is to perform next week in Baltimore.

—A New York news dealer advertises that he has the "latest edition of the *Evening Post* for sale at the earliest moment."

—Scmebody says that A. T. Stewart would not decline the nomination for Vice President with Grant as the leader of the ticket.

—A picture in one of the Vienna galleries represents **Adam**, with a pipe in his mouth, playing billiards in the garden of Eden under the apple tree.

—There were seventy-two deaths in Cincinnati last week. Twelve of them were from typhoid fever and twelve from inflammation of the lungs.

—Mr. John Jones bit off the nose of John Robinson in St. Louis recently. Mr. Jones was not hungry, but he was angry. These men were coal diggers.

—The Swedish peasants have been existing for some time on cakes made of birch bark and moss—cakes that are as hard as rocks and almost as indigestible.

—The Democratic Association of Philadelphia gave Mayor Hoffman, of New York, a public reception on Thursday evening at their rooms on Arch street.

—Our new brethern of the Alaskan persuasion are learning English; they can swear now just as well as the best of the Americans, or as the worst either.

—There is a man in Eau Claire (Wis.) whose name is I. C. Pond, which is appropriate when one knows that the mercury was 19 below zero last week.

The negroes of St. Landry, La., are frightening the whites so much by their forwardness that the latter have asked for a return of the United States troops to Opelousas.

—One passenger train on the St. Paul Railroad ran off the track three times the other day on one trip. No one was hurt and the train arrived only fifteen minutes behind time.

—The Dublin Exhibition palace is to be bought by the government, and all of the public galleries and collections of the Irish capital are to be united in it in one grand Irish Museum.

—At a ball in Cincinnati, on Wednesday evening, twelve couples entered the lists to waltz for a prize of a pair of silver goblets. John Kern and his partner were the successful contestants.

Newport, (R. I.,) has a new opera house, capable of seating fourteen hundred persons, which is said to surpass in neatness and convenience any public hall in New England and out of Boston.

—A picture in the Dresden gallery represents Isaac meeting Rebecca. The patriarch is in knee breeches with a three cornered hat in his hand, and Rebecca has a short-waisted, narrow-skirted dress on.

—Melbourne, Australia, has a population of 128,000 persons and is a handsome, well built town, with wide streets and numerous stone buildings, some of which are equal to any of their class any place in the world.

—The list of subscribers to the Voltaire Monument Fund embraces 202,500 names. The committee, of which M. Michelet is President, has decided on a plan for the memorial and will proceed to carry it out immediately.

—Baltimore intends to have a new hotel which will compare favorably with the Continental, Fifth Avenue, Monongahela and others of that class. Baltimore's intentions are good, and a hotel of this kind is needed there.

—Some of the Sophomores of "Amherst" tried to "haze" a Freshman; that gentleman objected, with a sharp chisel, so strenuously that the hazers left the hazee in disorder and with one or two ugly cuts on their persons.

—The New York *Evening Post*, in speaking of Vandenhoff's and Dickens' readings of the works of the latter, says that "the difference between the readings of a master of elocution and those of a mere amateur reader was apparent to every one."

—A woman, named Ann Hibner, was found on Wednesday morning, lying on the bank of Duck Creek, near Cincinnati, frightfully frozen; she had lain there from Monday morning until she was discovered. Both of her legs will have to be amputated.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT** requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. oct16dAT

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States)

DIOSMA CREN.TA. BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their tastes bitterish, and analagous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the **Urinary Organs,** producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinuence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 50 to 65, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painful Ness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulceration and Inflammation of the Uterus, Leucorrœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbent system into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous deposittions, and all unnatural Salary accumulations are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculi, Gravel, Brick dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and all affections heretofore considered incurable, will be speedily attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the System, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular system, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in all cases for which it is used, and is one-third the dose.

Additional Evidence is constantly being used in connection with

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 BROADWAY,
And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR
HELMBOLD'S.
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
31MWF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rich and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER

☞ **WM. BARNHILL & CO.,**
BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having erected a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and at prices equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Retorts, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT ROLLERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja6tf

☞ **ROBINSON, REA & CO.,**
(Success ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,)
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Foonders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Rost and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Macalinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 12 corner First and Smithfield Sts.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:62

☞ **LAKE SUPERIOR**
COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Soft Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Nailed Still Bottoms, Speiter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., constantly on hand. Factory, Machine Shop and Foundry, Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 140 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. apr6:dAWT

☞ **THE HEALING POOL,**
AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS FOR YOUNG MEN who may be OPPRESSED with the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create incapacity to the MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. SKILLIN, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
se26:dAT

☞ **QUINCY A. SCOTT,**
DENTIST,
NO. 218 PENN STREET,
nov26:tr92 PITTSBURGH.

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best
ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,
At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by
JULIUS RICHTER
No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.
ja18:no9

HENRY W. BORBACH,
Confectionery and Bakery,
No. 300 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.
☞ LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE HEAVEN,
CANDY MANUFACTURER,
And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,
128 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.
Refers to A. HAMILTON, Cashier of the First National Bank, Allegheny City. 1

W. S. JACKSON.....ALEXANDER FREW
JACKSON & FREW
(Successors to LOUGHERY & FREW,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,
And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in
Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,
At their new Warerooms,
No. 101 Wood Street
☞ Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE BIT in Western Pennsylvania. 1oct:T

F. MUSSMANN,
FIFTH STREET, between Penrod & Chatham Sts.,
Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices, repairing done carefully, on short notice. ja25:d30

REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST!

My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD ST., between FIFTH and SIXTH streets, and shall dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN EWERDINGER.
No. 102 Smithfield street

J. D. MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,
231 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.
BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and the *LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.* We defy competition.
☞ AGENTS WANTED. no22:d3m

H. B. LYON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 5 FOURTH STREET,
Between Liberty and Ferry streets.
Orders promptly attended to. ap18:d3t

D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,
STONE LIME, PLASTER PARIS,
WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS,
And WATER PIPE.
Office and Warehouse, 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. au13

F. ARTOS,
MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING
DRAFTSMAN.
Office, PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with Mr. Holland & Co. ITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME
NEW GOODS!
Among which we have a splendid assortment of
LACE GOODS,
COMPRISING
Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Maltese Collars and Handkerchiefs.

We have also some more of those
Ladies' & Gent's Fur Topped Gloves,
FOR $1.50 A PAIR.
Our HOOP SKIRTS, at 50c.,
Are not altogether sold out yet, for those who might want a set of them. We still keep up
Our Cheap Bulletin:
Handkerchiefs, rare Linen, for 5c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (EXTRA,) 25c.
Heavy Wool Hose, 25c.
Good Cassinet Yarn, $1 a lb.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 a piece.
Gent's Traveling Shirts, 75c.
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.

☞ Be sure and remember the numbers of the Store. They are

75 & 80 Market St.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
de31

CLOAKING CLOTHS
AND VELVETS,
CLOSING OUT AT
COST AND LESS THAN COST,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,
No. 87 MARKET STREET,
All the desirable shades in
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
The entire stock of WINTER GOODS closing out at
Greatly Reduced Prices!
☞ Remember the place,
No. 87 Market Street.
de30

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Skirting, Shirting, Drawers, Hosiery and Brown Domestics; a full line of Notions and Small Goods, barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY BLANKETS, and solicit an examination, at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

G. ARBUTHNOT. G. STEPHENSON. W. T. SHANNON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,
27 Fifth Street.
Fine Furs for Holiday Presents,
FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out and not later since.
de26

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
third house above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG.....A. A. HUTCHINSON.
ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY,)
MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of
SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY
GAS AND FAMILY COAL.
Office and Yard—FOOT OF THY STREET, near Gas Works.
Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL
Always on hand and delivered promptly to order,
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY
OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,
Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. jy6:a

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 LIBERTY STREET,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good
LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,
At the lowest market price.
☞ All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL
And Manufacturers of
Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke
OFFICE AND YARD,
Corner of Stanwix and Monterey, first yard on Liberty and Wayne streets. Ninth ward, and on Pennsylvania Railroad, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh.

Family and Manufacturers supplied with the best quality of Coal or Coke at the lowest rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

J. R. McKEE.
SUPERIOR COAL.
C. CHERRY & CO.,
Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL; NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS. Telegraph at P. O. BOX, 1292. oct22:

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE,
situated at corner of Duncan and Soho Streets, Pittsburgh. Lot 24 feet by 100 feet, extending to an alley. Frame house, two stories high, of five rooms; good cellar; fruit trees in front; hydrant water on the lot. Price $2,200, apply to R. LINN & SON,
1 1-2 Fourth street.
oct24

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE.
A capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operations. There are 4½ acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river. Will be sold low and on good terms.
Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 85 Grant st., opposite Court House. oct2

FOR SALE OR RENT. CHEAP.
A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 125 acres; improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several other Farms, in good localities and well improved, which I will sell cheap, and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.
For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
Grant street,
ap9:d3t opposite the Cathedral.

2,000,000 ACRES
OF
CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,
BY THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.,
EASTERN DIVISION,
Lying along the line of their road, at
$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,
And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.
For particulars, maps, &c., address
JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.
Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,
St. Louis, Missouri.
au14

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS
SINGERLY & CLEIS,
(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.
Bills, Certificates, Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,
LITHOGRAPHER,
No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.
CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.
ap26:d3m

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.
E HOUSTON & CO.,
Fashionable Merchant Tailors,
NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a second supply of
Winter Coatings,
Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices low.
A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no30:d3

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
WE ARE NOW
READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
With a large and select assortment of BISMARK, GRECIAN, GARIBALDI and MATSONOLITAN
SUITS,
For BOYS, YOUTHS and CHILDREN.
OVERCOATS, all styles and sizes, in great variety.
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.

P. McARDLE.
Merchant Tailor,
No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.
Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, consisting of CLOTHINGS, CASSIMERES, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in the latest and most fashionable style. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no20:d3m

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between HILL & EWING was dissolved on the 20th of DECEMBER, 1867, by mutual consent. WILLIAM HILL,
ja7:d3 A. W. EWING.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership formerly existing between WM. H. STURGEON and A. D. ROBB was dissolved Dec. 24, 1867, by mutual consent.
WM. H. STURGEON,
ja7:d3 A. D. ROBB.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the name of HUGH KNOX and JAMES d. McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle without delay, and those having claims against the firm will present them for settlement. Business at the old stand, corner Fifth and Wood streets, will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 75 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. JAMES d. McKEE.
ja6:d3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT the partnership heretofore existing by and between Jacob Seibert, John Baer, Henry Holtzman and Louis Wiedenhold, under the name and style of SEIBERT, BAER & CO., in the business of manufacturing salt, has been dissolved at Salt Spring Garden Run, Reserve township, Allegheny No. 2, on Third street, Pittsburgh, this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LOUIS WIEDENHOLD, who alone has power to receive all sums due said firm and to pay the firm's debts in liquidation.
J. SEIBERT,
JOHN BAER,
H. HOLTZMAN,
LOUIS WIEDENHOLD.
Pittsburgh, December 1, 1867. de31:d3w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.
Has this day, JANUARY 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. PALMER and THOMAS PHILLIPS having sold their entire interest to I. C. VANHOOK and J. R. McCLELLAND, the business of the late firm will be settled or by and continued by H. B. SMITHSON, I. C. VANHOOK and J. BRUCE McCLELLAND, under the firm name of
SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND.
H. B. SMITHSON,
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

We cheerfully recommend to the favorable considerations of our former patrons, our successors, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth street.
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.
ja10:d3w

COOK STOVES.
GET THE BEST.
BISSELL & CO'S.
TRIUMPH
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.
Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.
BISSELL & CO.,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

STOVES! STOVES!
FREDERICK SCHULZE,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Feaders, Registers and Block Tin Ware, Tinners' Trimmings, &c., No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.
Enameled and tinned Ware, wholesale and retail.
☞ All jobbing and repairing promptly attended to
de28:d3m

$15,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
G. M. PETTY,
No. 66 Smithfield Street.
Real Estate bought and sold. 1y24

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
CARPETS!
We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day
Reduced Prices
OF OUR
Entire Stock
OF
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,
Far below what it would cost to replace the Goods.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
SECOND FLOOR.
de31:MWF&T

CARPETS AT COST.
For a Short Time.
PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK
A Very Large Assortment of
OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades,
HOLLANDS,
AND
Cheap All-Wool Ingrains,
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Street, above Wood.
no30

MERCHANT TAILORS.
WINTER GOODS.
E HOUSTON & CO.,
Fashionable Merchant Tailors,
NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a second supply of
Winter Coatings,
Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices low.
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WM. H. STURGEON,
ja7:d3 A. D. ROBB.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the name of HUGH KNOX and JAMES d. McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle without delay, and those having claims against the firm will present them for settlement. Business at the old stand, corner Fifth and Wood streets, will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 75 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. JAMES d. McKEE.
ja6:d3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT the partnership heretofore existing by and between Jacob Seibert, John Baer, Henry Holtzman and Louis Wiedenhold, under the name and style of SEIBERT, BAER & CO., in the business of manufacturing salt, has been dissolved at Salt Spring Garden Run, Reserve township, Allegheny No. 2, on Third street, Pittsburgh, this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LOUIS WIEDENHOLD, who alone has power to receive all sums due said firm and to pay the firm's debts in liquidation.
J. SEIBERT,
JOHN BAER,
H. HOLTZMAN,
LOUIS WIEDENHOLD.
Pittsburgh, December 1, 1867. de31:d3w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.
Has this day, JANUARY 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. PALMER and THOMAS PHILLIPS having sold their entire interest to I. C. VANHOOK and J. R. McCLELLAND, the business of the late firm will be settled or by and continued by H. B. SMITHSON, I. C. VANHOOK and J. BRUCE McCLELLAND, under the firm name of
SMITHSON, VANHOOK & McCLELLAND.
H. B. SMITHSON,
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

We cheerfully recommend to the favorable considerations of our former patrons, our successors, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth street.
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T. PHILLIPS.
ja10:d3w

COOK STOVES.
GET THE BEST.
BISSELL & CO'S.
TRIUMPH
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.
Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.
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Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

STOVES! STOVES!
FREDERICK SCHULZE,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Feaders, Registers and Block Tin Ware, Tinners' Trimmings, &c., No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.
Enameled and tinned Ware, wholesale and retail.
☞ All jobbing and repairing promptly attended to
de28:d3m

$15,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
G. M. PETTY,
No. 66 Smithfield Street.
Real Estate bought and sold. 1y24

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. SARGENT'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. JOHN SARGENT'S
Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills,
A CERTAIN CURE FOR
Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Sick Head-Ache, Colds, Costiveness, &c.

THE EXTRAORDINARY AND TICKLING LIVER PILLS, has induced me to make them more public, in order that the necessity may be done away of the anxious and fearful inquiry of those who have tried other medicines and not experienced the relief they anticipated to try, for once, SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS. There are no other Pills yet compounded which have given such universal satisfaction, nor do any other Pills meet the requirements of the household as do these.

I cannot, of course, enumerate the diseases for which these Pills are beneficial, but whenever a cathartic is necessary, they will effect a speedy and permanent cure. They remove from the blood all corrupt humors, which are always the cause of the disease; they open those excretory vessels which empty into the bowels; they give a healthy action to the liver, enabling it to throw off all superfluous humors; they promote the secretion of bile, aid digestion, purify the blood, and will, in a short time, restore the body to a state of sound health.

DYSPEPSIA.—This distressing malady—so prevalent, in our country—is caused by a want of tone in the stomach, the usual symptoms of which are as follows: pain or uneasiness upon pressure below the sternum or breast bone, the tongue is coated white or yellow, and sometimes brash or heart-burn; a disposition to vomit, flashes of fire appearing from the stomach, instantly circulating through the whole system; loss of memory; a variable appetite; great depression of spirits, inclining to melancholy; weariness and great solicitude to exercise.

It is seldom that all the above symptoms are found in the same patient at one time; any of them, therefore, is a sufficient intimation of the presence of the disease, and need of this medicine.

DR. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS, never fail in curing this disease, when taken according to the directions given.

I attach a few of the many certificates I could give, to such a fair trial will be satisfactory; but all the certificates I could put in will not inspire half the confidence that one trial will.

FROM DR. JOHN BUTLER.

LOWELLVILLE, TRUMBULL Co., O.—DR. J. SARGENT—Dear Sir: I regret your want of attention in keeping me supplied with your Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills, they sell so fast in my drug store. I have been using them in my practice, with the most satisfactory results. And them the most efficient of any pills I have ever used. I have been frequently solicited for the large dose of pills removed by so small a quantity of pills given. I request you to send me a fresh supply immediately, as I have been sometime without. JOHN BUTLER, M. D.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.—DR. SARGENT—Dear Sir: I request you to send me a box of your Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills. I have not had a case of them since I left Allegheny. I cannot do without them. I have been using them for so much good than any other medicine I ever used. I hope you will send down to our druggists, so that I can get them when I want. I am sure they will sell fast if known. Your confidence with the above young, respectfully,
JANE WARLOW.

ROCK POINT, HARVER CO., PA., February 21, 1866.—DR. SARGENT—Dear Sir: After suffering for two years with Liver Complaint, Asthma, with bad cough, and trying several remedies, I was induced to try your Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills. I have pleasure in recommending them to all suffering from those complaints. Very truly yours, D. D. MORLEY.

ROCHESTER, PA., 1867.—DR. SARGENT—I consider that I owe my life to the use of your Pills, before I began to use them I was going down with consumption, and had given up all hope of ever being cured, and I have been at perfect ease ever since. I do, therefore, confidently recommend them to suffering humanity.
PETER CRU

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

This morning the Armstrong county settlement cases will be resumed. It is not likely they will be concluded before Thursday.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Kelton.

In this Court on Saturday but little business was transacted.

Moritz Kestner and Henry Hess, the railroad thieves, were brought up for sentence, but the Court yielded to a request for further postponement.

Jacob Hasley and Jacob Lang, convicted of the larceny of harness and a saddle and bridle from stables in Allegheny City, were next brought up. Evidence was adduced that the mental status of Hasley was very weak, and in consequence he was not considered a fit subject for the punishment his crime would otherwise call for. He was therefore sentenced to ten days imprisonment on two indictments, and required to give bond in the sum of $300 for future good behavior. Jacob Lang, the other prisoner, in reply to an inquiry as to how he came to engage in stealing, stated that he was out of employment, could obtain none, and that he yielded to the persuasion of Hasley, who had called on him as many as a dozen times. The Court sentenced him on one indictment to eighteen months imprisonment in the penitentiary, and on the other to six months in the jail, the last sentence to take effect at the expiration of the first, the Court hoping that time the workhouse would be so far completed that he might serve the latter sentence in that institution.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

JAN. 17.—Court met at the usual hour.

SHAW DIVORCE CASE.

Mary Ann Shaw vs. George Edwin Shaw. This was a proceeding in divorce, with alimony. The ground alleged was cruel and barbarous treatment, by means of which the complainant was compelled to leave her home and family. The respondent made no defence, and was not present either in person or by his counsel. Witnesses, four or five, were examined on the part of the petitioner, as to the character of the abuse inflicted upon her by her husband, and the jury, under the instructions of the Court, found that the treatment was such as to endanger her life and force her to withdraw from her home and family. A decree of divorce will be made by the Court, and the amount of alimony fixed, unless a motion for a new trial is entered within the required time, four days.

AN OIL STOCK CASE.

John McCrea, Jr. vs. Henry Evarts and Frederick Evarts. Action to recover seven hundred dollars, subscribed by plaintiff to the capital stock of the Dunkard Creek Oil Company, under alleged false representations made by defendants, who were the "ground floor men" in the enterprise, representing, it was claimed, that they owned some thirteen hundred acres of land, for which $40,000 had been paid, that they had money enough to put down six wells, and that the stockholders would not be called on for assessments for a considerable time, &c.

[The above should have appeared in Saturday's issue, having been inadvertently omitted.]

The case was resumed on Saturday. The counsel engaged were Kirkpatrick and Mellon for plaintiff, and T. B. Hamilton and Robert Woods for defendants.

A number of points were submitted on behalf of the plaintiff, among others the following which, was refused by the Court:

If the jury believe that the defendants used the words "owned the land," or that the Company owned the land, or their land, the plaintiff had a right to infer that it meant a fee simple not a leasehold, and that if they stated to the plaintiff that the Company had paid $40 000 for the land, it meant that that amount had been paid in money and no part in stock and part in money.

The Court (Judge Stowe) in answering this point, said: It is for the jury to say what was meant by defendants in making the representations they did make, and not for the Court. Language is to be taken in its ordinary sense unless the evidence shows it to have been differently used. You must take all the facts going to show what the defendants intended to make the plaintiff believe, and what the plaintiff did actually understand by it at the time. If you are satisfied that the words used were intended to mean what plaintiff says he understood them to mean, then you are to take them in that sense. But if you believe the defendants used the words to mean simply a *leasehold interest*, and not an entire interest in the land—and that under the circumstances was what the plaintiff *should* have understood them to mean, as a man of ordinary intelligence and sagacity—then the plaintiff cannot be taken, nor is he responsible for misunderstanding them, and if he did, he must take the consequences and defendants must not be held liable for his ignorance or mistake. So in relation to the $40,000 paid for the land. Did the parties mean and understand that the $40,000 was cash, or is what was said not so meant and entirely consistent with the payment of $20,000 in money and $20,000 in company's stock, at the prices then asked, and for which it was sold at the time? If the former, there was a misrepresentation, but if the latter, then the evidence shows that the allegation was substantially true, and plaintiff fails to make out his allegation. Under these instructions this matter is submitted to the jury, and we decline answering the question as a question of law for the Court.

The case went to the jury about two o'clock.

Pittsburgh School of Design for Women.

The third annual public exhibition of the Pittsburgh School of Design for Women was commenced on Saturday in the elegant rooms of the Association, Rholans' Building, Fifth street. The specimens exhibited evince in the majority of cases rare taste and talent on the part of the scholars, and, considering the comparative infancy of the institution, are highly creditable to Miss Hayhurst, the Principal, and her assistants, as teachers. The Committee of Examination, composed of the following artists and public spirited citizens, Messrs. William A. Wall, J. W. Kerr, R. A. Brunot, G. W. Hallman, Rev. Dr. Woods, Rev. Wm. Bensade, Rev. Dr. Hodge, —Foerster, Dr. Hussey, D. N. McCandless, Jasper Lawrence, George Hetzel, Rev. Dr. W. Preston, Rev. Alex. Clark, J. B. Lyon, J. Beeson, Alfred Wall, Rev. Dr. Allison, —Dalby, Wm. Thaw, Trevor McClurg, C. H. Wolff, J. H. Shoenberger, H. Newell and A. Wall, on Saturday passed judgment on the merits of the various specimens exhibited, the work of the scholars.

We quote extracts from the report of the Special Committee on Painting:

Among the paintings in Oil are sketches from Nature by quite a number of the pupils belonging to the school.

These most noticeable are a study from an old gate at the side of a tumble down garden fence, by Miss A. Henderson. It is peculiar for the delicacy of handling, and the atmospheric effect produced. This study shows much artistic talent for one so young in art.

Next is a composition representing a couple of oxen hauling a log along a rough mountain road, with a young boy (a real mountaineer) driving them. This sketch is good for the style in which the heads of the oxen are painted, and in that the boy has been retained in the picture. It is painted by Mrs Marshall. The studies of Miss Way from the mountain tops, are well drawn, and in some parts beautiful in color and effect. A sketch of a mountain scene, by Miss McLaughlin, exhibits much talent in the drawing, which is delicate and careful, and in being well painted. There are others which are quite well done, by Miss Tarney, &c., worthy of notice—indeed all of the studies shew much ability on the part of the pupils, exhibiting careful and earnest teaching by those in charge of the classes.

The rooms of the school will be open to the public during the present week, and every body interested in the welfare of the institution, or the subject of home talent, is invited to attend. There is no charge for admission.

Relief Fund.

The following is a list of additional subscriptions to the Relief Fund for the sufferers by the explosion in the Ninth ward:

Proceeds from sale of ten bus. potatoes, donated by J. W. E.	$ 10 00
Ames M. E. Church	9 63
First German Lutheran Church, Pittsburgh	39 16
Dr. Geo. McCook and Dr. Geo. L. McCook	31 00
Dr. E. S. Haines	5 00
Keese, Graf & Dull	300 00
Employes of Keese, Graf & Dull	68 50
Johann Grumme	1 00
J. M. & Son, cash	20 00
Services of Dr. Lester	10 00
Total	$ 483 29
Amount previously reported	15,311 46
Total	$15,994 75

Nearly four thousand dollars of this amount has been distributed among the sufferers by the Distributing Committee.

W. M. CLANEY,
Treasurer Relief Fund,
Y. M. C. A.

We have received from Messrs. Putnam, of New York, the February number of their magazine, which is an excellent one. "Putnam's Magazine" has at one stride taken its position, not among the best, but absolutely as the best monthly publication of the country, excepting the "Atlantic," inasmuch as its views are broad and catholic, and not confined within the narrow limits of a narrower clique.

False Pretense.—John White made information before Alderman McMasters on Saturday, against Henry Klinzing, charging him with obtaining a sale of hops, valued at $117.50, under false pretenses. He alleges that the defendant obtained the hops by representing to his warehouseman that he had purchased and paid for them. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The present week will be a universally brilliant one at the Opera House, in consequence of the engagement of the Florences, who have always been great favorites in this city, as well as in all others where they have played. The bill for this evening is an unusually attractive one, and particularly when presented by the Florences, "Handy Andy," followed by the "Young Actress," constitutes the bill.

THE RINK.—The Keystone Skating Rink appears to be the centre of attraction for skaters, and a more comfortable or pleasant place for indulging in the "slippery art" would be hard to find. The Rink is complete in all its appointments, and the gentlemanly manager, Mr. Harvy, is untiring in his efforts to promote the comfort and enjoyment of his visitors. Everybody who skates should go to the Rink.

UNDINE.—To-night at the Academy of Music the great spectacular drama of "Undine" will be rendered under the auspices of that prince among managers, Mr. C. D. Hess, of the Crosby Opera House, Chicago. We have never seen this graceful and beautiful ballet performance, but from the unequaled enthusiasm and fervor created in Chicago during the long time it held the boards there, and the unqualified praise and admiration it elicited from the press of that city, we are prepared to speak in advance of its great attractions. The ballet troupe, which arrived in the city on Saturday, is universally conceded to be the finest terpsichorean organization in the world, and has won unstinted praise and admiration in the cities of both confederate and northern states where created boundless enthusiasm. It cost $75,000 to organize and costume the troupe, an investment, however, which has been returned tenfold since the first production of Undine on the stage. However, our readers must anticipate the grandeur and magnificence of the Rhinish legend which will be presented to-night at the Academy. Reserved seats may be secured for any night during the week at the Academy of Music box office.

THE GRAND OPERA.—Fashionable circles are in an ecstasy of delight over the promised brilliant Opera season which will commence at the Academy of Music on Monday night next, and continue for three ensuing evenings, giving an afternoon matinee on Wednesday. When it is known that the occasions are to be under the personal auspices of Max Maretzek and Leonard Grover, two of the most successful directors of the Grand Opera in America, and that the companies of both British and German have been consolidated, thus combining the rarest talent of the day, it will excite no wonder that the musical and fashionable communities are impatiently awaiting the opening of the season. Mr. Maretzek has been identified with the Opera in America almost since its first reception, and, although the name is not very familiar here, he having been Director of Grand Opera during the past twenty years in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, this will be his first visit to Pittsburgh. Mr. Grover is equally well known and singular to say, he has never before been in our city. With these great directors and the immense company and orchestra, the forthcoming season will certainly prove the grandest musical event in our city. At Philadelphia the combined companies have had the most brilliant season ever known there, and indeed the greatest ever held in any American city during the past two years. The sale of reserved seats will commence, at the well known music store of C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street, on Wednesday next. The following operas will be produced with powerful effect "Romeo and Juliet," first time in Pittsburgh "Fra Diavola," "Il Trovatore," Lucretia Borgia" and "Faust."

Real Estate Transfers.

Thomas Bradford to Margaret Bradford, January 16, 1868; lot in Allegheny City, fronting thirty feet on Charlton street, depth seventy-nine feet—$300.

James McCartney to William Miller, January 16, 1868; lot fronting on Temperanceville and Noblestown plank road, sixty-six by one hundred and fifty feet —$375.

William Debacker to Henry C. Reineman, November 16, 1867; two lots on Troy Hill, Nos. 79 and 80 in Adam Reineman's plan of lots forty-four by one hundred feet with buildings—$2,000.

Joseph H. Nobbs to Robert Liddell, December 24, 1867; lot in Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, twenty feet front on Small-man s row, depth one hundred and twenty feet—$1,800.

Allen Schurist et al. to Louis Wurtz, January 3, 1868; lot in Third ward, Allegheny city, fronting twenty-two feet on Centre street, depth eighty feet—$1,000.

John Kain to Samuel Fry, May 24th, 1867; piece of ground in Penn township, containing five acres—$800.

Louis Haney to William Soles, March 14, 1867; lot in McKeesport, being half of lot No. 32, in Alexander Nuller's plan—$225.

John Brown, to Jacob Eisely, May 30, 1867; two lots in Lower St. Clair township, Nos. 11 and 41, in Brown's plan of lots, fronting each twenty feet on Lauth street, depth one hundred and sixty feet—$1,000.

Ferdinand Scofold, to Jacob Elsel, January 14, 1868; same lots as above with buildings—$2,900.

Charles Schleiper, to John Schleiper, January 9, 1868; lot in Third ward, Allegheny city, fronting on East Lane twenty feet, depth ninety feet—$500.

C. H. Love, to Charles Schleiper, et al., October 1, 1867; two lots in Chartiers township, Nos. 9 and 10, in Love's plan of lots—$300.

Mary Brannor, et al, to Joseph Ingham, December 26, 1867; tract of land in Shaler township, containing one hundred and tairty acres, with buildings, improvements, &c.—$1307.

Clifton Wharton, trustee to George Kuhlman, September, 1867; lot in Birmingham, forty feet front on Mary street, with a depth of one hundred and twenty feet—$2,000.

August Ammon to George Kuhlman, December 19,1866; lot in Birmingham, fronting nineteen feet on Carson street, by ninety-eight feet deep, with buildings —$2,200.

Mathias Voughtly to heirs of Jacob Voeghtly, November 14, 1865; lot in Third ward, Allegheny City, fronting twenty-two feet on Centre avenue, with a depth of eighty feet—$800.

Sarah Williams to Mrs. Louisa Nobbs, wife of Wm. Nobbs, January 7, 1868; lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting eighteen feet on Fourth street, with a depth on Grant street of eighty-five feet, with buildings—$3,000.

Jacob Oestes to Charles Range, November 4, 1867; half part of lot, No. 4 in Voegitly plan of lots in Allegheny City, 20x46 feet on Perry street—$1,800.

From Pittock.—We have received from John W. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, Fifth street, the February numbers of *Putnam's Monthly*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, and the January number of the *Peoples' Magazine*, now series. All are very interesting and can be obtained at Pittock's.

Larceny.—S. Fritch made information before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny, Saturday charging Daniel Martin, with larceny. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing was committed to jail in default of the required bail for his appearance at Court.

—A young woman in Kentucky fell into a trance, induced by religious excitement, in November last, and, on recovering, told strange stories about heaven and the other place, besides predicting the death of three young men of her acquaintance before the year was out. The last one died on New Year's day. An unpleasant female, that.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Maltsters,

BARLEY AND HOP DEALERS

Office, 382 *Penn Street*,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Malt House Rhodes Street near Gas Works, Allegheny.

DIABIES, for 1868,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

INITIAL PAPER AND ENVELOPES,

Neatly put up in boxes.

FANCY STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS,

Of every description, on hand and made to order.

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DRAY BOOKS, PASS BOOKS,

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No. 68 OHIO ST., Allegheny, Pa.

TOP LININGS, of superior quality, and all colors, on hand, at 60 per dozen.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO

Over Twenty Per Cent.

By converting them into

Pacific R. R. First Mortgage Bonds,

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 19, 1868.

The advance and firmness of American securities in London and Frankfort made gold lower and weak at the opening of the market; but, subsequently the feeling was rather firmer, and the quotations fluctuated between 138¼ to 138⅝; closing at 138⅜. The uncertainty as to what course the President will pursue in the Stanton question keeps up the premium on gold; but, otherwise, the disposition is to let it go down to nearly 135, which would be its true value. Five Twenties of 1862 at 72 in London and gold at 138½ will leave a margin on bond shipments that will prevent shipments of gold at least for the present.

Government bonds were firm to-day, although the investment demand is limited at the advance, and parties are willing to realize and await another moment to invest.

The stock market was strong to-day, with an upward tendency. All the western roads are higher, except Ohio & Mississippi, which was anticipated to go at least above 40 as soon as the consolidation of its indebtedness was requisted and the new stock issued, but it will be seen that while there is a steady increase of nett earnings in the North Western Road, and an accumulation of valuable means, the former road was compelled to spend every dollar of its earnings in permanent improvement to enable it better to compete with its rival roads during the busy season. It will take another effort to advance some of the balance of the western roads to their former quotations before there may be any further rise in the Ohio's. The true value of some of the Southwestern roads can hardly be ascertained before the opening of spring, when we will see which direction the emigration westward will take, whether toward the extreme Northwest or through Missouri and the Southwestern districts of Kansas.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 138⅜; 1881's, 109½; 5-20s, 1862, 109⅝; 1864, 107⅝; 1865, 108; Consols, 139¾; 10-40s, 102¾; 7-30s, 105⅝.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	93½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	93¼
Western Union Telegraph	37⅜
Erie R. R.	74¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	97⅜
Northwestern R. R.	67½
Northwestern—preferred	77½
New York Central	122⅜
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	39½
Michigan Southern	87
Gordon	30
Quartz	1 15
Quicksilver	30

—From Washington we learn that the committee of ways and means on Friday adopted the following very important resolution: "Resolved, as the sense of this committee, that one hundred and fifty million dollars of revenue must be considered as the whole amount of revenue to be obtained from internal taxation, and that the same, as far as practicable, be collected from. First, distilled spirits and fermented liquors; second, tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco; third, stamps; fourth, special taxes; fifth, incomes; sixth, dividends; seventh, luxuries and amusements; eighth, banks and railroads; ninth, legacies and successions; leaving the least possible sum to be collected from industrial pursuits, or leaving that class of interest entirely.

On Friday, the House of Representatives non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the naturalization bill, and the conference upon the Senate either to recede or demand a committee of conference.

It is understood that the House committee on banks and banking have nearly finished considering their bill substituting greenbacks for National bank notes, and that a majority are in favor of reporting it. It is virtually the same in its provisions as the bill agreed upon by the same committee of the Thirtieth Congress.

—It is stated in Washington that there will be no money taken from the vaults of the Treasury Department to pay the interest on the public debt until the first of March, when $4,000,000 in gold will be repaired to pay the interest on the Ten Forty bonds, and on the first of May about $25,000,000 in gold to pay the semi-annual interest on the Five Twenty bonds. The public debt statement for the months of January and February will show a large increase in the amount of coin in the Treasury, and consequently a decrease of the total indebtedness less cash on hand.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: Private advices received here to-day announce the failure of the National Bank of Memphis. On one or two former occasions the same story was reported, but in this instance the report comes well authenticated. It was a small concern, its capital being only $50,000. We learn that the failure is a bad one, and may be attributed to the stagnation and depression in the cotton interests.

—Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday: There is not much change in the condition of the money market. Currency is in full supply although the demand from the country is large. The market is working easier for strictly first class paper, of which there seems to be a scarcity, but the close scrutiny which prevails accounts, in some measure, for this. Rates of interest are firm at 8@10 per cent. on satisfactory paper, between bankers and their depositors. Other than first class paper is difficult to negotiate, and, when taken at all, it is at high rates.

—The Memphis *Appeal* announces the failure of the Commercial Bank of Tennessee, and adds the following:

It cannot but be a matter of regret to many of our people to see an institution which has been so long identified with the growth and prosperity of our city—a bank with whose management many of our best citizens have been associated, and some of whose stock is treasured in the hearts of our Southern friends —succumb after passing through so creditably the crisis of 1857, the fiery and trying ordeal of the late war, and the temporary and arbitrary closing of its doors by Government officials.

Its ashes, among six shattered banks at close of this city, passed triumphantly through the last seven years with credit unimpaired.

We are informed, and we believe correctly, that the assets of the bank are more than sufficient to meet all its liabilities.

The Louisville *Courier*, of Thursday, says: The market has exhibited but few changes since our last report. There is still a general complaint of the scarcity of money, and the supply of available is hardly adequate to ease the necessary wants of depositors; nevertheless the transfers in currency have not exhibited a few weeks back. To regular customers commercial paper is sometimes taken, good notes with satisfactory collaterals being negotiated at 1 to 1½ per cent. per month.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil qual o the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell on 10 or 12 MONTHS or CASH sales. Our No. 2 Lard O a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Pure Crest Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. 6:1y

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 18, 1868.

The general markets have been dull throughout the past week, the volume of business, in the aggregate, and the arrivals, both by river and rail, were unusually light. Stocks of all kinds, although comparatively small, are nevertheless ample to meet the present requirements of trade, as the demand for almost everything is restricted to supplying immediate wants.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is scarce and in demand and unchanged; we continue to quote at $2.35@2.40 for prime lots, and $1.60@2.70 for White. Oats scarce and firm but unchanged; sale of 1 car, in elevator, at 66c, and small sales in store at 68@70c. Barley is in limited supply, and wanted at $1.65@1.70 for Spring and $1.75@1.80 for Fall. Corn is in better demand and a shade higher, we now quote new at $1.00@1.05 for prime shelled, and $1.06@1.70 for Yellow.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand, but the market is firm and prices are maintained. We continue to quote at $11@11.50 for Spring Wheat; $12@12.50 for Winter, and $14.50@15.50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8.50. Buckwheat Flour is dull and drooping at $4.50@5 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady with regular sales at 19¼@11c for Shoulders; 12½@13c for Ribbed Sides; and 16@16½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Prime kettle rendered Lard 14@15½c, in tierces and bbls, and 15½@16c in kegs. Mess Pork nominal at $25. Dried Beef, 21c.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll Butter is in fair demand, and may be quoted steady at 35@45c. Common packed is dull.

EGGS—Quoted steady at 45c.

APPLES—Is in steady demand but unchanged; sales at $4@4.50 per barrel, as to quality.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; small sales in store at 60@1.10 per bush, and $3@3.50 per bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull but unchanged; small sales in store at 7@8c for Apples, and 10@12½c for Peaches.

MILL FEED—Is in good demand; sales at $2.20@2.25 for Middlings; $1.75 for Seconds, and $1.50@1.80 for Bran.

SEEDS—Sales of Cloverseed at $7.50, and Flaxseed at $2.35. No movement in Timothy, as yet.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a fair demand by manufacturers at 87c for No. 2, and $1.08 for No. 1.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales in store at $25@25.50 per bush.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged; small sales in store at $2@2.25 per bush.

HOMINY—Quoted at $7@7.50.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 18, 1868.

CRUDE—The market was exceedingly quiet to-day, not a single sale reported, though this for some time past has been no unusual thing, especially on Saturday. There is still a pretty stiff feeling on the part of holders, however, and while the demand is by no means urgent, there is but little oil offering, either for present or future delivery, and prices, although unchanged, are firmly held at quotations. Spot oil may be quoted at 7@7¼c, and March and April, seller's option, at 7¼c offered, and 7⅝c asked. All the year 1868, buyer's option, sold yesterday at 11¾c, which is a reduction, as previously, this delivery had been held at 12@12½c. The advices from the east and from Europe are by no means encouraging, and all these markets are reported as having an over supply; here, however, with very light stocks, and the great proportion of our refineries either stopped or running half time, there is a firm feeling, as the impression prevails that prices have touched bottom, and that an advance, sooner or later, is inevitable.

—Since the above was put in type, we have the following sale reported: 25⁰ bbls at 10c, buyer's option, any month the buyer may name in 1868—buyer to name the month on the first day of April next. When the time of delivery arrives, the buyer has the privilege of making it a buyer's option for the whole year by paying one dollar per barrel more.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was exceedingly quiet to-day, but a single sale reported, 500 bbls for January, at 23c. Quotations may be fairly given at 23@24c for January; 24½c for February; 25c for March; 24½@25c for April; 25c for May; and 25¼c for June—a "line" sold at these figures yesterday. There are but few sellers in this market at present prices, as refiners generally entertain the opinion that prices must advance, sooner or later, that a decline is scarcely out of the question, and that the best thing they can do is to hold off and bide their time. As there has been considerable talk in oil circles in regard to the action of the Petroleum Association in regard to the fifteen days option, and as in some quarters it has not been fairly understood, we have compiled for publication the preceding by-laws of association bearing on that subject, omitting the names of those refiners who signed it—and we may here add that it has been signed by nearly all of the leading firms engaged in the business. Here are the resolutions and pledge:

"To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: At the regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association, held December 18, 1867, the following resolution and pledge was unanimously approved, adopted and signed:

Resolved, That the members of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association do agree, one with the other, to abstain from selling Refined Oil on a longer option to the buyer, than fifteen days, provided that Refiners generally throughout the United States, adopt the same rule, and in order to make this binding, do agree to sign the pledge attached hereto, and do earnestly recommend the Refiners of Oil throughout the United States to join them in this effort to break loose from the present system of selling on thirty day options.

PLEDGE.—We, the undersigned, Refiners and dealers in Petroleum, do hereby agree to make no contract after the 1st day of January, 1868, giving more than fifteen days option to the buyer, in accordance with a resolution passed this day by the Petroleum Association of Pittsburgh. (Here follows the names of the signers.)

At a subsequent meeting of the Association, held January 7, 1868, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed, in connection with the previous action of the body—for general circulation among the trade.

WHEREAS, The responses from all parts of the country are favorable to the adoption of the pledge of fifteen days sales or cash instead of 30 day options, as agreed on, at the meeting of this Association, held on December 18th.

Therefore, *Resolved*, that it is now understood, that said pledge is binding on all the signers thereto, after the 10th inst., and it is further understood that all contracts are to be made, ten days notice to the seller, five of which, at least, must be within the time.

ARRIVALS—The following are the arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad:

Fisher & Bro.	412	H. Blackstone	196
Hasson & Co.	288	Clark & Summer	420
Fawcett & Co.	188		
Total			1904

Total receipts for the week, 1,904 bbls.
Total receipts last week, 15,078
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 66,096

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Nat. Ref. Co., 250 bbls ref. to P. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.

Brockhaus, Frew & Co., 213 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

F. P. Weisenberger, 100 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

H. Koehler & Co., 50 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 46 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—Flour unchanged and quiet, and the demand light; family $11@11.25. Wheat hardly so firm; No. 2 winter sold at $2.30@2.35. Corn 5c. Oats 3c, with a better demand. Oats dull at 62c for No. 1. Rye very dull, and No. 1 sold at $1.50. Barley in steady demand for fine qualities; is highest middling 154@155c. Hogs firm, with good packing and shipping demand, and prices 10c higher; a shade higher on averaging 200 lbs and upwards, sold at $6@6.25; receipts 1,500 head. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Mess Pork $26@26.50. Bulk meats 8¼@9c. Bacon in good jobbing demand at 9¼c for shoulders, and 12¼@12½c for sides; 11¾c for sugar cured hams. Lard firm but quiet at 12½c for prime; 13c for strictly prime. Butter dull and weak at 22@30c for prime. Whisky is selling in the jobbing way at $2.28 for free; 15 in car salmon in bond. Clover seed firm at 13¼@13½c per lb. Flax firm at $2.25. Timothy firm at $2.50@2.60. Gold No. 2, red 2,456; sales No. 1 corn sugar, at $2.30; sales 1 Milwaukee $2.28—all January. Corn in moderate demand; sales parcels on spot at 91,91@1.92 for No. 2. Rye dull and inactive; No. 1 State at 67¼@68c, 67c offered; no sales reported. Rye quiet and steady, at $1.50@1.53 for No. 1. Barley more firm; No. 1 State and Canada held at $1.80@2.00, No. 2 do irregular, and sold by sample. Peas quiet and firm, nominally unchanged; free, 46@47c, bonded 39@41c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Dry Goods market is still without much animation, but there is a firmer feeling for all new styles of staple cottons. All leading makes of prints, such as Richmonds, Dunnells, Manchester, Hamilton, &c., are firmly held at 12½c, but American is selling at 12, while old styles can be bought at 11¾. New styles of American imprints, checks and mottres are bringing 14, and indigo blues 15; White Rock bleached command 17½; White Rock Paper Cambrics 11 for plain and 12 for high colors; White Rock Linseys are held at 28, although they still job at 22½. Standard Brown Sheeting are selling at first at 13@15½, and Printing Cloth of best makes 9¾@9¾.

Buffalo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—Flour in good local demand. Wheat nominal, at $2 for No. 2 White; Corn steady; sales of 5,000 western at 91,12¾ on track. Oats nominal, at 76c for western in store, and 84c on track. Rye nominal. Pork, $22,25 for heavy and $21,25 for light. Lard firm at 15¼c. Dressed Hogs; sales of one car load, averaging 300 lbs, at 9½c.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull and lower; prime white and yellow $1,60@1,67. Oats firmer at 74@76c. Rye very dull. Provisions quiet; sales of bulk shoulders, to arrive, at 9c.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, January 17.—The offerings at the scales during the past week amounted to 1019 head, against 1424 last week. Of the number offered 179 head came from West Virginia, 428 from Ohio, 321 from Virginia, and 19 from Maryland, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 50 from Maryland and 10 from Pennsylvania, on foot; and 12 from Missouri by boat. Of the receipts 910 head were taken by Baltimore butchers, 79 by farmers for grazing, 200 sold to eastern buyers, 30 to drovers for Washington and Annapolis butchers, and the balance were reshipped to the East without being offered here. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old cows and scalawags at $@24.50; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows, $4,75@5.50; fair to good stock cattle, $6@6.75; fair quality beeves, $7@8; and the very best beeves, $8@9.50 per 100 lbs, the average price being about $5.50 —a slight advance on the best grades, while common and medium grades are unchanged.

Sheep—The supply has been fair during the past week, but mostly of an inferior quality, for which 4½@5½c have been the ruling rates; good sheep are scarce at 6½@6½c per lb gross.

Hogs—The supply has been fully equal to the demand during the past week; sales have been brisk, but prices declined 25c per 100 lbs on the rates of last week, ranging from $9,75@10,75 per 100 lbs net, for fair to good fat hogs.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18.—Flour in the market is quiet and steady, and the demand moderate; double extra spring, $10,75@11,75; red winter, $9@10,50; double extra, $11@12; family, $15; country brands are 50c@$1 below the above figures. Wheat in rather better demand, 30,000 bushels sold at $2,30@2,35 for No. 1 red winter offered at $2,60, without buyers; No. 2, red, $2,05; sales No. 1 Lake spring, at $2,30; also 1 Milwaukee $2,28—all January. Corn in moderate demand; sales parcels on spot at $1,01@1,02 for No. 1 mixed. Oats dull and inactive; No. 1 State at 67¼@68c, 67c offered; no sales reported. Rye quiet and steady, at $1,50@1,53 for No. 1. Barley more. Barley scarce and firm; No. 1 State and Canada held at $1,80@2,00, No. 2 do irregular, and sold by sample. Peas dull and firm, nominally unchanged; free, 46@47c, bonded 39@41c.

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Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 138¾.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

The money market is easy and steady at 6@6 per cent. for call loans. Sterling quiet at 9[illegible]; gold, for first class bills. Gold lower, opening at 138¼, declining to 138⅛, advancing to 138⅜, and closing at 138¼.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government Stocks without decided change, closing nearly: Coupons '81, 110@110½; do '62, 108⅝@108¾; do '64, 107¼@107½; do 1865, 108¼@108⅝; do new, 105¾@105⅞; do '67, 105⅞@106; Ten Forties, 102¾@103; Seven Thirties, 104⅝@104¾.

BANK STATEMENT.

Bank Statement unusually favorable and, large increase on deposits and legal tenders represents the great ease in money. Loans have increased to $2,863,205, Specie to $1,000,511, Deposits $11,082,858, Legal Tenders $2,402,125, and Circulation decreased to $23,181.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Railroad market opened buoyant and closed firm with but few marked changes.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

American Gold, 138¾; Ohio certificates, 99½@99⅝; Canton, 54@54½; Cumberland, 12@13; quicksilver, 29@29¾; Mariposa, 9¾@10; Mariposa preferred, 20@22½; Pacific Mail, 109½; Atlantic, 97; New York Central 122⅝@122⅞; Erie, 74@75; Hudson, 120½@121; Reading, 92@93; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 87½@87¾; Illinois Central, 130; Pittsburgh, 94@94½; Toledo, 103¾@104½; Rock Island, 93½@93¾; North Western, 61¾@61¾; do preferred, 74¾@74¾; Fort Wayne, 109½@109¾;